The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 203.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden have been fully committed for trial at Boston.

—Judge Dundy, of Omaha, has ordered John Gordon, the Black Hills miner, to be released by the military.

—There were heavy rains in Nebraska on Wednesday, and it was raining at Omaha again last evening.

—The opinion of Chicago bankers is that the failure of the Bank of California will produce little, if any, effect in Chicago.

—The Attorney General of the United States has issued an order dismissing Assistant District Attorney Brizzolera, of Arkansas.

—The Baltimore Bridge Company has brought suit against the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company to recover on promissory notes to the amount of $24,000 and interest.

—The case of the Commissioners of Schuylkill county, Pa., on trial in Pottsville since Monday, charged with the misappropriation of public funds, ended in a verdict of guilty.

—Extensive preparations are being made in Atchison, Ks., for the celebration on the 9d of September, in honor of the completion of the iron bridge over the Missouri river at this point.

—T. W. Palmer, of Chicago, who was appointed on the commission to treat with the Indians for the purchase of the Black Hills, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior declining to serve on that commission.

—Keegan, the Chicago constable who was accused of killing a woman while levying on property, was acquitted by the Grand Jury. A *post mortem* examination showed that the woman died of heart disease.

—The contract for running sleeping cars on the Michigan Central Railroad will, after November, when the Pullman contract expires, be given to Wagner. This is due to Vanderbilt's opposition to the Pullman Company.

—The body of a young lady, named Miss Emma Meyers, twenty-two years of age, residing in Indianapolis, was found in a cistern. It is supposed she fell in and was drowned while attempting to draw water therefrom.

—The examination of W. S. Carson, ex-superintendent of J. P. Squires' pork packing house in Boston, charged with embezzling $130,000 from that firm, was concluded yesterday. Carson was held for trial in $15,000 bonds.

—Mrs. J. C. Carce, of Nashville, committed suicide at Louisville, Thursday evening, after a third attempt. Her husband, coming in before her death, said: "This made two or three attempts to take her life, now, let her die and be d——d."

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met in Philadelphia on Thursday. A movement was inaugurated looking toward a union of the elements of opposition to the Democratic party, especially in the South.

—Nothing of interest transpired in the Convention of the Beta-Theta-Pi Society in Evansville yesterday. An able and interesting oration was delivered by Theophilus Parvin, of Indianapolis, and a poem was read by Rev. Isaac Crook, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

—Another case of attempted highway robbery occurred in Kansas City, Mo., last night. Two highwaymen stopped Mr. Grady and demanded his money. He refused to give it up, and was shot in the back, though not fatally. The robbers escaped capture.

—The soldiers' mass meeting and reunion at Rockville, Ind., on the 5th and 6th of September, promises to be the largest assembly ever gathered together in Western Indiana. General Sherman, Senator Morton and other distinguished soldiers and civilians will be present.

—Four thousand bags of Rio coffee, the cargo of the bark Trio, were sold in Richmond, Va., at from nineteen and one-half to twenty and three-fourth cents gold. The bidding was spirited. The buyers were mostly from Baltimore and the West. The sale realized one hundred thousand dollars gold.

—State Treasurer Raines of New York, in consequence of a combination of the Elevating Association at Buffalo and the floating elevator to double the charges upon grain, requests the Auditor to call a meeting of the Canal Board to hear explanations. He favors an immediate return to the old rate of tolls.

—Passengers on a train from Chicago to Incinnati, via the Kankakee route, last Wednesday night, report the robbery of the occupants of a sleeping car to the amount of a thousand dollars. Every passenger in the sleeping car except one was robbed. Two men suspected of the robbery left the train at Lafayette.

—In the town of Frankin, Wis., on Thursday morning, the body of a farmer, named Thos. McCarty, was found in a saloon kept by Augs Bauman. Subsequently Bauman committed suicide, presumably from remorse at having killed McCarty. The two had been drinking, and it is supposed became involved in an altercation.

—J. H. White, H. B. King and Andrew West, who were arrested at Peoria, recently, charged with irregularities in the discharge of their duties as storekeepers, on Thursday had a preliminary hearing, and were all held to bail in sums ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. The case of P. H. Morse, who was charged with the same offense, was continued.

Men and Their Faces.

The life and works of Dante tally with his face. In the face of Cromwell the great frontal base of his brain, as left in his mask, and the power of his lower jaw, are the upper and nether mill-stones of his history. In modern portraits, Garrison's lamb-like face has abolition; Grant's, the grip, fighting it out on this line if it takes all Summer, and leaving not a crow's ration in the valley; letting us have peace in unconditional surrender.

A true portrait is that incorrigible page of history which neither justice nor mercy invisible. It is the dead-level of man and fluctuating fashion and fickle opinion. Our national portraiture, though likely to be hung for a while in the Rogues' Gallery, is incorruptible history, every truly rendered face proclaiming, "Know all men by these presents," as unlying as light itself. A good likeness is a rogue's worst enemy. It will surely betray him, and soon retort on his *alter ego*, "I told you so." God made man in his own human image. So the soul creates its outer shell in likeness to itself. If the man is hid in his stature, it is the duty of the artist to pick him out.—"*A Study of Shakespeare's Portraits*," *Scribner for September*

Bank of Deposit.

She was a very pretty lady, eighteen or theresbouts, and every young man in the street car was looking square at her. She held the nickle in her mouth, between her teeth for safe keeping, and that she might be promptly on hand when the conductor demanded fare. The street car glided along as that fair young creature was arranging her tie-back, and her bonnet and her blonde hair, all unconscious of impending accident. But such is life. The conductor stood before her with extended digits, while her soft dimpled hand stole in gentle confidence toward the nickle reposing between those ruby lips—when—bump—the hand had stopped a few inches from her lips, a look of mingled astonishment and anguish shot across her angelic countenance as she rose in disorder, pulled the bellstrap and dismounted.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Hymeneal.

This climax in the way of wedding notices appears in an Eastern paper: "The large blue eyes of the bride seemed brighter than ever; and, with her light hair, formed a suitable contrast to her husband's extremely black hair and eyes. This matrimonial alliance has not been entered into unadvisedly; it has been in contemplation for about two years, and meets with the most cordial approval of all the relatives and of friends of the newly married couple. The bride's mother regards her son-in-law as if he were her own son. He will continue, as heretofore, to be employed in the vegetable-ivory button factory."

FIRST EDITION.

LIGHTNING PICTURES.

Wonders of the Rocky Mountains.

Photographing by Electricity—Beautiful Pictures on the Rocks—Some Exquisite Specimens from Nature's Art Gallery—A Study for Scientists.

WAGONWHEEL GAP, RIO GRANDE, August 14, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: The little valley in which the Hot Sulphur Springs are located is one of the most beautiful spots I ever was in. The level ground is about two miles long and a quarter wide, covered heavily with grass. A creek having a strong and rapid flow of the purest water runs through it in a somewhat serpentine channel. The springs boil up from the depths of the earth near the level of the creek, an abundant flow of gas causing them to boil violently. But having spoken of them before, I need not say anything more about them now.

Around the valley, sloping up towards the lofty mountains which bound the view in all directions, covered as they are with pine and fir trees to their summits, are foot hills of the most graceful contour, sprinkled with pine and fir trees and richly clothed with the most nutritious grasses, among which some beautiful and unique flowers grow. Bunch grass prevails, and between the bunches the earth is bare, exposing pebbles in endless variety, among which a few of agate, chalcedony and crystals of every kind are found. The ladies often ramble over these slopes gathering these gems, some of which are very pretty, and of some value if put through the hands of a lapidary.

This morning I took a ramble over one of the nearest knolls, not so much to gather precious stones as to observe the strange variety of fragments of rocks, from the most ancient to the most modern, which have been jumbled together by forces both plutonic and aquatic, from granite and honey-combed lava to the most delicate sedimentary deposit. In the face of a little cliff which I visited, the perpendicular face of which was eight or ten feet high, I observed that it was made up of many thousands of laminæ, nearly horizontal, some an inch in thickness, but the greater number not the twentieth part of that—some not thicker than stout wrapping paper. They are singularly uniform in thickness, very smooth on the surface, of fine-grained texture, and of a yellowish color. But the most remarkable thing about them is that on the surface of some of them are pictures of trees and shrubs of pine or fir as perfect as any photographer could make. I have a little piece lying on the table before me now, about one-twentieth of an inch thick, on which the pictures of nine or ten little trees are printed, apparently standing in a row. The tallest, which is double the height of any other, is only half an inch high, yet every branch and twig is clearly depicted. Is it natural photography? or is it a minute independent vegetable growth? I incline to the last hypothesis; but why should a very minute mossy growth over the face of a thin flag like this take the form in every instance of a veritable tree such as we see all around us? I shall endeavor to carry this little specimen, delicate as it is, home, and perhaps to Pittsburgh, when I come.

That laminated cliff is in its structure just like the growth of a tree, only the successive deposits are not so uniform in thickness. Each layer, as I read it, marked the aqueous deposit of a year, and the varying thicknesses indicated the wetness or the dryness of the several years, as the thickness of the annual growths of trees show the abundance or scarcity of rain in the seasons in which they were deposited, only that the layers in this cliff varied greatly more than the growths of trees ever do. This cliff testifies to another fact, to wit: that, notwithstanding the tremendous eruptions and upheavals which must have occurred here in ages long past, the earth had very extended periods of rest, to be succeeded by other disturbances; for it is plain from the surroundings that great and violent changes took place after it was deposited. I thought, as I walked back to the camp that, although a man may observe much and learn much in such a region as this, yet what he sees only puzzles him more and more, and shows him how little he does or can know about the foundation of a globe like this.

Further Investigation.

I supposed that I had finished my letter, but upon talking with a gentleman of intelligence at our camp, and one who had spent the greater part of his life on or near these mountains, he assured me that these singular impressions upon smooth rocks and flags were photographic. I replied that it was simply impossible that they could be produced by sun-light, because the reflected light of a cloudy day was, owing to diffusion, inadequate to produce such effects, and that the direct rays of the sun could not produce clear and sharp pictures, such as those we held in our hands, because of the perpetual change of the angle of incidence. He rejoined that they were not caused by sun-light at all, but by vivid flashes of lightning. He then went on to relate what he had himself seen.

1. A clear delineation, in miniature, of a cluster of pine trees, standing on an opposite bluff, upon the face of a smooth, perpendicular cliff.

2. An agate, set in a finger ring, upon which the entire figure of a handsome conical pine tree, with branches, trunk, and even a part of the roots which had become denuded—the whole less than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

3. An agate, on which was depicted very perfectly, the head of a Rocky Mountain sheep, with its singularly ponderous spiral horns. This was set in a sleeve button. In the agates the figures seemed to be, and doubtless were, in the interior of the stone or crystal. This can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that crystalization was still going on when the impressions were made, and that it progressed until the pictures became deeply imbedded in the crystal.

4. On the Purgatoire, a river near the mountain base in Southern Colorado, there is a smooth-faced cliff, upon which a perfect picture of a Cinnamon bear is impressed—ears, eyes, tail, hams and claws. Its fore feet seem to be resting upon something, giving it a rampant attitude. This picture differs from all the others mentioned, in being of full natural size, or nearly so. I have myself seen some of the things I have mentioned.

In what are called moss agates, in which what has the appearance of the finest and most delicate moss is imbedded, I am now satisfied is caused by the photographs of pine forests covering whole mountain sides, immeasurably diminished. Lapidaries have sought for, but never found, any crystal matter in these gems, which they could have found had any real moss been imbedded. "Smoky agates" are probably produced by photographic impressions of dark clouds, out of which electric flashes are so apt to come.

That these effects have been produced by electric, and not solar light, is attested by an incident which occurred in these mountains a few years ago. A party of engineers were running a line. The transit was set looking into a pine forest. It was dinner hour. While the men were at dinner a violent thunder shower passed over. Returning to the instruments the engineer looked through his instrument and saw a pine forest; but as one lay in his line of sight that was all right. He then changed his position and pointed his instrument where there were no pine trees; but looking in he was astonished to find that the same pine forest lay in his line of vision. He shifted it again and again, but still with the same result. He then took out his object glass and, behold, a clear and distinct impression of the forest towards which it was set when the shower occurred was impressed upon it. I leave those who understand photography better than I do to explain this phenomenon.

To satisfy myself by my own researches and observation whether those pretty impressions of which I spoke in the first part of this article were the product of subtle vegetable matter which had crept into the close tissures between these laminæ and took the forms of miniature trees, or whether they were produced by natural photography, I went back to the laminated cliff already spoken of. In this I was singularly successful. I first went to the face of the cliff and found that I could break it out in sections or blocks about eight inches long and four or five wide, and as thick as I pleased. I then turned over the thin laminæ as I would the leaves of a book to search for pictures; but not a picture could I find except some very slight and indistinct traces on the exposed edges. I then turned my attention to the debris of the cliff which lay under my feet in cart loads. Here I found plenty of impressions, but for some time none sufficiently distinct to be worth carrying away. My eye then caught a flake, about eight inches long and about five wide, which seemed to be elaborately pictured. At first glance I could make nothing of it; but soon I saw a light colored line, a little serpentine, running from end to end. Where I stood was about fifty feet above the level of this valley and in full view of all the upper end from the springs to the canyon, with the sloping, grassy foot hills on the opposite side. I then saw that I held in my hand a bird's-eye map of the valley, and that the bright line was the creek. I compared every bend with the picture and found exact correspondence. On the west side lay some fifteen or twenty tons of clean luxuriant grass. This was well depicted. Below that was a patch of low shrubbery which gave a picture a little darker and coarser. On the east side, a short distance from the creek, ran a low, steep bluff thinly grassed. This gave a light streak. Above that a few pine trees which, being so distant, were mere specks, but plainly of vegetable growth. At the lower end was a white spot showing some rocks, the deposit of an ancient mineral spring.

This laminæ is an object of curiosity in our camp, and every one is struck with the fidelity of the map. But that is not all. On the opposite side of the same laminæ there is another map of a section of the mountain front directly opposite our encampment, and the same trees now growing are shown. This view, which has peculiar and easily distinguished features, is clearly in sight at the place where I found the stone. When one impression was taken one side of the stone was up; when the other was impressed upon it the opposite side must have been up. They bear no marks of antiquity. Most likely they were made this century, possibly within a decade. On the map of the valley there are appearances of little streams of water entering the creek on the east side, where no permanent streams exist, giving evidence of a heavy rain at the time when a flash of lightning impressed this map upon that thin layer of laminated rock lying loosely upon a pile of debris. I leave to more profound scientists than I pretend to be to account for and explain this strange phenomenon. I shall pack that stone, which is somewhat fragile, although composed of four distinct laminæ adhering together over part of the breadth, with all the care I can, and bring it with me, together with sundry other curious specimens of which I shall not speak at this time.

As ever, yours, &c.,
JOSIAH COPLY.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

Everything Rapidly Approaching Completion—The Grandest Display Ever Witnessed in the United States Promised.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The sixth grand Cincinnati Industrial Exposition is now in such a forward state of completion that upon the hour of opening, 8 P. M., September 8th, it will present a more finished appearance than at any previous opening day. The opening ceremonies will be preceded by the grandest procession ever witnessed in the United States. Machines, manufactures and productions are rapidly arriving from all parts of the country and occupying assigned positions. Through the exertions of the Art Gallery committee, and a generous response of owners of celebrated paintings and engravings of some of the choicest works of art, never before publicly exhibited, have been secured. The grand Floral Hall, which has been in the hands of expert decorators for months, has now its grottoes, cascades, lakes, streams, bridges, etc., in an absolute state of completion, including flowers and plants used to decorate the rockwork. Its beauty far exceeds that of any previous year, and will alone attract visitors from all parts of the United States. The managers are unable to accommodate all the machinery offered this year, and Power Hall is expected, in its display of novelties and processes of manufacture, to eclipse all former displays of machinery in this nation.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humdit.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.218	58	93	N. E.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.105	80	40	S. E.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.130	69	65	E.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.146.
Mean Thermometer, 69.
Highest Thermometer, 82.
Lowest Thermometer, 55.

L. A. WELSH.
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and lower lake region, clear or fair weather will prevail, with northeast to southwest winds, slight rise of temperature, and falling barometer.

TERRIBLE RIOT.

Eight Negroes Killed and Several Wounded.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—The *Herald's* special from Macon, Miss., of the 24th, reports a riot at New Hope church, in which eight negroes were killed and several wounded. The cause of the riot was a quarrel between a white man and a negro about drum-beating.

The Mississippi Valley Trading Company.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The American Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company held a meeting here last night, at which Mr. Warroll, Managing Director, was instructed to visit Louisville, Kentucy, with a view to establishing the central office of the company at that point. He was further instructed to visit all the sea ports from Norfolk, Virginia, to Galveston, Texas, and to report upon their adaptability as parts of the country for the operation of the company. He was also requested to visit all the railroads in the Mississippi valley and Gulf States, and report upon the facilities afforded by each for the transmission of merchandise and products, and also upon the most desirable centres for the operations of the company, and upon the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the country through which the several railroads pass, so as to enable the company to decide which are the most inviting fields for emigration.

A Drunken Father Kills His Child.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Gustave Humler of Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, while intoxicated last evening made an attempt to kill his wife. She fled across the street, to the house of a neighbor. Humler followed and made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the house by breaking windows. He then threatened to return to his home and kill the child, which was about eighteen months old, thinking this threat would induce his wife to come out; but it failing to have the desired effect, he returned to his house, procured a table knife, sharpened it upon the stove, took the infant from the arms of his little girl, twelve years old, laid it upon the floor and deliberately cut its throat from ear to ear. He then threw the child and knife upon the bed, and went back and told his wife what he had done. He was afterwards arrested. He still regrets he did not kill his wife.

Money for the Creek Indians.

EUFALA, I. T., August 26.—The regular annuity for the support of the Creek National Government, and also the appropriation for their schools for this fiscal year, amounting to $34,900, has been received, and will be paid out here to-morrow. This amount is five per cent. interest on the investment of funds held by the United States in trust for the Creek Indians. An additional sum of $2,710 will also be paid, appropriated by act of Congress of March 3, 1875, to resume the fulfillment of that portion of the Creek treaty of 1832 that had been suspended under the ruling of the Interior Department for two years past.

The Woodbury Patent.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The Woodbury Patent Planing Machine Company have compromised with the National Defense Association for $200,000 for licenses to one thousand mills, quashing all litigation and acknowledging the validity of the patent, which has been ratified by meetings held in St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit by Mr. J. T. Drew, their counsel, and the company have commenced suits against the owners of fifty thousand machines outside in the United States.

The Whisky War in Westerville, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., August 26.—The attorneys of Corbin, the Westerville saloon man, to-day obtained a writ of error from the Common Pleas Court of this county, and an order for a stay of proceedings in a case where Corbin was fined under the village ordinance to regulate ale, beer and porter houses. The question of the validity of the ordinance will be heard at the October term of Court.

SECOND EDITION

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

Riding on a Rail to Niagara.

The Fastest Time on Record—The Success of the Excursion—A Large Company—The Route to the Falls—Sight Seeing—To Return To-day.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 26, 1875.

The excursion train which left the Smoky City this morning arrived at this place this afternoon at half past three o'clock. It is said that this is the fastest time on record. It was fast enough, anyhow. We made no unnecessary stops, and bowled along at a lively rate. The train was made up of first class coaches, and the trip was a very delightful one. The excursion party was principally made up of persons from Pittsburgh and vicinity, but at several points along the way we took in goodly delegations until all the cars were comfortably filled. The excursion is under the management of the Messrs. Ruper of the Conneautville *Courier*, and so far has been managed with great success. Every arrangement seems to have been made for the comfort of the travelers, and we found no break or jar to mar our pleasure since we left home. In the party there are a number of ladies, some from Pittsburgh and others from the rural places, where we stopped to take on passengers. The assemblage, in point of character, is everything that could be desired. As soon as we arrived here this afternoon we commenced the tour of sights. All afternoon has been spent in that way, and we are not yet through. Ample time has been given to see everything thus far; there has been no rushing, and the arrangements have been made with such care for every detail, that everybody has had an opportunity to see with satisfaction all that is to be seen. We will have all to-morrow morning to finish up. To-night the excursionists are scattered around at the different hotels, on the American side, where they have all luxurious accommodations at ante-war prices. They kept up sight seeing until weariness overcame their desire to see even the wonders of Niagara. Some of them talk, however, of keeping on the watch to-night, as it promises to be a clear moonlight, and the lunar rainbow will then be visible—which is as beautiful as it is a rare sight.

The train will start on the return trip to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, and we expect to be in Pittsburgh about one o'clock Saturday morning. F.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Additional Mail Service Demanded by St. Louis.

No Apology Yet from Tripoli.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1875.

The Chorpenning Case.

The Attorney General having given an adverse decision on the points presented in the Chorpenning case, Chorpenning has filed his application for relief on account of mail contracts in the Court of Claims. The amount involved is $463,000.

Additional Mail Service Demanded.

The monster petition sent by Postmaster Filley of St. Louis, and endorsed by Senators Dorsey, Bogy and Cockerell, emanating from the Merchants Exchange, Board of Trade, Manufacturers and Mechanics Exchange, the publishers of the *Republican*, *Globe*, *Times*, *Post*, *Anzeiger*, *Dispatch*, *Journal*, and bankers, merchants and business interests generally of St. Louis, does not, as heretofore erroneously stated, ask of the Postmaster General a fast train, but only such facilities as now exist on the routes by the New York Central, Erie and Lake Shore Railways to the Northwest, namely, a double daily service of railway post office cars. Only a single daily line of railway post office service, of the kind to the West, exists upon the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

War Claims

About $225,000 awarded by the Court of Claims in twenty-four cases for captured and abandoned property will be paid. An appeal has been taken by the Government in other cases reported on by the special commissioner, involving between $300,000 and $400,000. Among the latter is the case of Robert M. Douglass, son of the late Senator Douglass, in whose favor an award of $163,1 0 was made on account of captured and abandoned cotton on the estate of his grandmother in Mississippi.

The Insult by Tripoli.

No information has yet been received here in regard to the action of the United States steamers Congress and Hartford, sent to Tripoli to demand reparation for the insult offered to the American consul and his wife. The negotiations are being conducted by Captain English. Should the Tripolitan authorities refuse to make reparation upon his demands, Rear Admiral Worden, of the European station, will be directed to proceed to Tripoli with all his force, and there await instructions.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, August 26.—The extra meeting at Monmouth Park opened to-day. In the first race, for a purse of $800, one mile, Spendrift, Gillyflower, B. F. Carver, Century, Lutetia, H. Vanderbilt, Censor, Filly Dickens, Filly Camden, Revolt, Burgoo, Winslow, Long Branch, Vernango and Warrior started. The race was won by Spendrift by one length; Gillyflower second, and Century third. Time, 1:45¾.

In the second race, for a purse of $400, 1¾ miles, for three year olds, Gold Mine, Papermaker, Panic, Jack Twigg and Vernango started. The race was won by Papermaker by four lengths. Time 2:49¾.

The purse for $5,000, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Osage, Donnybrook second. Time 3:44. There were five starters. The rider of Donnybrook was expelled from the track for selling the race.

The purse for $400, mile heats, over four hurdles, was won by Cariboo, in 1:54½ and 1:54¾.

The Saratoga Regatta.

SARATOGA, August 26.—The first race in the amateur regatta was for senior double sculls, and was won by Courtney and Robinson, of Union Springs, in 12:43½. Distance two miles.

The second race was for four-oared shells, and was contested by the Beaverwycks, Atlantas, Mutuals, Duquesnes, Buffalos and Argonauts, being won by the Atlantas in 18:32¼.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The Atlanta crew, the victors at Saratoga to-day, were Eustide, stroke of the Wesleyans last year, Gunster, stroke of the Williams College last year, and Rodgers and Downs, of the Wesleyan crew of 1875.

The Hampden Park Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 26.—In the 2:22 class, Sensation was the winner. Time, 2:24, 2:23, 2:25, 2:26½ and 2:29. The time of the second heat was not given, Bella, the winner, being set back for running. Sensation won the first, fourth and sixth, Jim Irwin the third and fifth, and F. James the second. The purse was $5,000 and the second money went to Jim Irving.

In the 2:26 race, for a purse of $3,000, Clementine won the third and fourth heats trotted and the first money, and Bonner the second money. Time, 2:24 3-4, 2:26, 2:25, and 2:23¾.

The Races at Crab Orchard, Ky.

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., August 26.—First race, dash of one mile; Georgie Commau first, Prang second, Londonderry third, and Austin fourth.

The Gentlemen's Cup race was won by Oxmore, Austin second.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Philadelphias, 10; Atlantics, 5.

CHICAGO, August 26. — Athletics, 2; Chicagos, 1.

Mississippi Republican State Convention.

JACKSON, MISS., August 26.—The Republican State Convention continued in session till four o'clock this morning. Mr. Buchanan, of Marshall county, was renominated for State Treasurer. The platform contains nothing new. The *Daily Times*, a Republican paper of this place, vigorously protests against the section congratulating the party on the successful and economical administration of Governor Ames, and thinks the raising of such an issue as presented by the adoption of that section as extremely impolitic.

A Sea Serpent.

PORTLAND, Me., August 26. — The schooner Emily Holden, Capt. Fred Rock, arrived to-day, reports that on the 22d, off Martinicus, they saw a sea serpent. They sailed for and struck it, and received a violent blow from its tail as it dove.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Turkish Troops Captured by Herzegovinians.

War Declared by Panama Against Colombia.

Trouble Between England and China Imminent.

TURKEY.

Resignation of the Grand Vizier.

LONDON, August 26.—News has been received here of the resignation of the Grand Vizier of Turkey, who will probably be succeeded by Mahomad.

Capture of Turkish Troops.

The Herzegovinians announce the capture, by the insurgents, of 500 Turkish troops.

Servian Sympathy for the Insurgents.

VIENNA, August 26.—The popular feeling in Servia is so strong in favor of the insurgents that it is feared the Government will experience great difficulty in preventing a conflict with Turkey.

The Sultan Determined to Fight.

LONDON, August 27—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the European powers have been unable to induce the Sultan to suspend hostilities pending their mediation. This refusal, however, is a matter of indifference, as Turkish reinforcements have been unable to penetrate the mountain defiles. Telegrams to the effect that the Turks had so succeeded were premature. The dispatch adds that if the Herzegovinian insurgents reject the proposed mediation, Austria, who has assembled a whole army corps in Dalmatia, will be in a position to offer the Sultan her good offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Failure.

LONDON, August 26.—Albert Cohn & Co., merchants, of 17 Old Change, have suspended. The liabilities are not known.

A Banquet Declined.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26.—Admiral Worden has informed the Mayor of Portsmouth that he and his officers are unable to accept the invitation to a banquet next week, as the United States squadron will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after Monday.

Trouble with China Imminent.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Globe* this evening says telegraphic intelligence is received from China of an occurrence likely, if not promptly settled, to disturb the friendly relations between England and China.

Albert Cohen & Co.'s Liabilities.

LONDON, August 27.—The liabilities of Albert Cohen & Co. are stated at $600,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

War Declared by Panama Against Colombia.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning from Captain Edward Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, announces that the State of Panama has declared war against the Government of Colombia. The Department immediately issued orders to Rear Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to hold his available force in readiness, and to proceed without delay to the isthmus, if necessary, for the protection of American interests.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution Imminent in Uraguay.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Daily Telegraph's* financial column to-day says: Private telegrams from Montevideo state that the dissatisfaction with the President and his Ministry is such that no doubt is entertained that another revolution is imminent in Uraguay.

RUSSIA.

The Khokan Insurrection.

LONDON, August 26.—It is reported that the Khokan insurgents have surrounded Khojend, a large city fifty miles from Khokan. Communication between Khojend and Taschikend is interrupted. The authorities of Taschikend are arming the Russian inhabitants of the city.

TRIPOLI.

The Insult to the American Consul.

LONDON, August 26.—No information has yet reached this city that Tripoli has conceded the demands of the United States for satisfaction for the insult to the American Consul.

NEW YORK.

An Effort to Throw Duncan, Sherman & Co. Into Bankruptcy.

The Anchorage for the East River Bridge Completed.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1875.

The Turners.

The Turner Convention closed to-day. This forenoon a Congress of teachers was held, Mr. George, of Chicago, presiding. It was resolved to refer to the Central organization the feasibility of a plan securing the introduction of gymnastics in the German American Teachers' Seminary. A vote of honor was given to Fred Bertsch, of Cincinnati, for an essay on gymnastics. It was resolved to urge upon Turner societies the propriety of representation at the Philadelphia Centennial.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Sidney Root, a merchant at No. 60 Broadway, has issued a circular asking the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to authorize his taking the necessary steps to throw that firm into bankruptcy. Mr. Root today said he had received favorable replies from persons representing claims to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars.

The Erie Railway.

The committee appointed by the English bondholders and stockholders of the Erie Railway, to make an inspection of the main line and branches, began it labor to-day, and expect to be engaged three days.

An Anti-Cruelist Cruelly Beaten.

Col. John J. Hildreth, one of Bergh's officers, was seriously beaten to-day by Joseph Eagan while investigating a case of alleged cruelty to animals. The assailant was arrested.

Selling Out for the Benefit of Creditors.

The horses, harness and carriages of Wm. Butler Duncan was sold at auction to-day for $4,404.

The East River Bridge.

The anchorage for the East river bridge was completed. The cable making for the bridge will commence at once.

Died of His Wounds.

J. H. Noe, who was assaulted in his store on Sunday, died this evening. So far the assassin has not been identified.

Tilton's Counsel.

It is reported that General Butler has been retained as counsel for Tilton in the second trial of his suit against Beecher.

LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

To be Opened Next Wednesday—The Natural History and Art Departments Full of Curiosities.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 26.—The Louisville Industrial Exposition opens next Wednesday. A great deal of space is now occupied with a vast variety of novelties. The opening day will be signalized by a monster procession, in which the mechanics and manufacturers of the cities about the falls will be represented. Several firms will make displays at a cost of over $60,000. All benevolent societies and military organizations will participate. The Governor will be present at the opening, and distinguished strangers from abroad have been invited. The Natural History Department will embrace the largest museum in the United States, being valued at a quarter million dollars. The Art Department will embrace the best works of American artists, private collections being partially excluded on account of the large variety of original pieces contributed. Other works of sculpture by Powers, Canova, Hart and other distinguished artists will be exhibited. Strangers from all parts of the South are coming into the city, and the opening festivities will be witnessed by thousands of people. Special rates on railroads and steamboats have been secured.

Attack on a Circus.

BATHURST, N. B., August 26.—This morning, while Gibbs' Menagerie was getting under way for this place, three men crawled up within fifty yards of the tent occupied by the canvass men, and fired two shot guns, instantly killing Wm. Spearing, of Calais, Maine, and dangerously wounding Amos Wagner, of Liverpool, N. S. After firing the men ran toward the shore, their tracks being seen after they jumped over the cliff. The Sheriff and a large posse, with the Coroner, immediately left in search of the murderers. The only reason known for the murder is a dispute that arose between the circus men and some roughs who were trying to gain admittance without paying last night.

PANIC IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Bank of California Suspends Payment.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—The Bank of California stopped paying checks at a quarter to three. Ralston says he has sufficient assets to meet all liabilities, and no one will lose anything, but at present there is no coin with which to transact business.

At five P. M. representatives of the press met in the President's office of the Bank of California. The following written statement was read:

"Office of the Bank of California, August 26, 1875.—The Trustees are under the painful necessity of stating to the customers of the bank and the public that the bank is compelled to suspend business at this moment, and without reports from agencies, is not prepared to make a statement as to the situation of the bank, but are now examining the interest critically, and will, at the earliest possible moment, make a definite report.

"By order of the Trustees.

"S. F. RANKIN, Secretary."

President Ralston stated orally that, on his own responsibility and that of the officers of the bank, no doubt they would be able to meet all obligations. In reply to a question when they expected to open again he said "Not at all," and subsequently, on repeating the question, said: "We do not expect to resume." Ralston further stated that about $1,400,000 was paid out. No assistance was derived from other banks, though they had made applications for it. They telegraphed to all agencies of the bank to close.

It is thought no banks in the interior would be affected by the failure. The excitement on California street was intense. The street was blocked during the afternoon. The crowd, on the whole, was quiet and good natured, and much confidence is expressed in the ability of the bank to redeem its obligations. A run was made on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, but the bank continued paying until the closing hour, and asserted its ability to settle all demands in coin or bonds. The other banks in the city expect no unusual demands on their resources.

The San Francisco and Pacific Stock Exchanges held no sessions this afternoon, adjourning to call, and the former passing a resolution forbidding members to do business in the interim. The late hour at which the suspension of the Bank of California occurred renders it difficult to calculate the effect on the financial interests at present.

The general feeling around town to-night is rather blue. The cashier of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company stated to a gentleman this evening that the bank would be open in the morning, but might have to suspend during the day. This bank paid out all its gold this afternoon, and a good deal of silver. If it can make arrangements to-night for coin, it may be able to ride over to-morrow. A run is expected on the San Francisco and Merchants' Exchange Banks to-morrow. A meeting of bank Presidents is called for this evening, to concert measures of relief. The Board of Brokers have also called a meeting.

$2,500,000 FAILURE.

Suspension of the Largest Sugar Importing House in the United States.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Stirling, Ahrens & Co., said to be the largest sugar importing house in the United States, suspended payment this afternoon. Ahrens thinks the liabilities will amount to about $2,000,000, but if the assets are judiciously administered, the creditors can ultimately be paid dollar for dollar. He assigns as causes for the failure the general depression of business and the shrinkage in the value of coffee and sugar, of which the firm have large stocks. They have also large real estate, not at present available. Detailed statements of their affairs will be prepared as quickly as possible.

The debts are due to parties in this city and in Cuba almost exclusively. It is said the business of the firm footed up $40,000,000 per year. They were proprietors of two large sugar refineries, the Merchants and Chesapeake, and agents of two others, the Colvert and Maryland. The effect here of the failure remains to be developed.

Later.

It is now ascertained that the liabilities amount to $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is due in Baltimore to merchants, banks and private banking houses. The firm employed 350 men in their refineries and barrel factory. The immediate cause of the failure is said to be the shrinkage in molasses.

Street Railway War in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 26.—There has been a war of words, and at times threats of violence made by the men at work laying the new track of the High street extension of the Long Street Railroad, on High street to-day. The Long street men are endeavoring to head off an injunction by laying their track to-night, the enjoining party being the High Street Company, who object to being forced to diverge from the centre of the street, which a recent ordinance requires them to do.

Marine News.

ANTWERP, August 26.—Arrived—The State of Nevada, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Arrived—The Klopstock, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Arrived—The steamer Switzerland, from Antwerp.

ALLEGHENY WATER AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Committee of Councils Last Night.

A special meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. A. D. Smith presiding.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the propriety of puddling the western compartment of the water basin. He submitted an estimate of the cost of the work, as prepared by the City Engineer, which is $6,569.20. After

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE —Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE experiment of exporting peaches to England has been attempted. The "Ohio" took from Philadelphia yesterday twenty-four hundred crates.

A BARBAROUS phase of Ku-kluxism has reached Indiana. It is not, we trust, too much to expect that the authorities will arrest and the *people* punish the barbarous monsters referred to in our news dispatch of yesterday.

THE relation between whisky and murder are often amazingly distinct. Our news this morning mentions the case of a man, crazed with rum, who cut his child's throat. Does an article of this character deserve favorable consideration?

IT TURNS out,—very much as was expected,—that neither King nor Shoemaker will be tried on account of their alleged complicity in the Pacific Mail swindle. It is now said that Irwin is essential as a witness in the prosecution of these men, and he is "beyond the service of a judicial process." Thus another hitch and failure.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company seems to be ever unfortunate. The "City of Peking," the great vessel built for the company, is reported to be well-nigh worthless. She has made but one trip to China, and when there was so defective that no insurance could be had on her. On her return trip she was taken into the dry-dock, almost a perfect wreck. This is a bad showing.

TO ARGUE that Allen should not be elected seems very much like reasoning against the earth's revolving backward. Yet this argument is being employed, and has in it a large measure of force. It is claimed, and very truly, that were he elected, it would prompt the new and impressionable element, recently elected to Congress, to attempt to pass the most impracticable inflation measures. We fully realize this danger, but we do not have grave fears of the election of Allen.

THE New York *World* insists that ex-Governor Bigler shall be the candidate for the Democratic party for Governor of this State. It takes little stock in Ross and others, whereupon that sublimely virtuous journal, the Philadelphia *Times*, thinks that its circulation is running down, and it is sold out to the Cameron ring! What wonderful and beautiful logic runs through the taunts of many independent papers! Another journal disagrees with them—say as to the rings of Saturn—and forthwith it is decreasing in circulation and a creature of rings. Of all papers in the country, we know of none that use this argument with so bad a grace as the *Times*. It is enough, in illustrating this point, to say that it is edited by A. K. McClure. In reality, Bigler will be the most undesirable candidate the Democracy can put up.

OUR readers know how frequently our columns are enriched by contributions from the pen of Josiah Copley, Esq., a former editor of the GAZETTE. Mr. Copley is explaining the wonders and mysteries of the Rocky mountains, and from a remote southwestern part of Colorado writes us the letter which will be found in this day's GAZETTE. We advise our readers not to pass this letter by, by reason of its length. We agree with its author that it possesses more interest even than his other letters, his observations on electric photography are especially noteworthy, and should attract attention from masters of that science. Mr. Copley is a gentleman of large experience, a close observer, and entirely trustworthy for the integrity of his statements. He is, moreover, himself conversant with the applied sciences; his letters on the topographical and geological characteristics of our own immense western domain are, therefore, entitled to the highest consideration as well as for their intelligence as for their fidelity to truth.

THE Chicago *Tribune* and *Journal* are debating whether our Pittsburgh manufacturers are doing a paying or losing business. Says one: "As a matter of fact, the Pittsburgh manufacturer sells his iron in the Toronto or Montreal market for almost exactly the same price as he sells the same iron in the Pittsburgh market, so that he not only pays the duty, but also pays the cost of transportation to Toronto or Montreal as well. He, however, receives his pay in *currency* at *Pittsburgh* and in *gold* in *Toronto* or Montreal; but the difference between currency and gold is not sufficient to pay the freight, insurance, and duty. He must make concessions or he cannot sell at all." Says the other: "Unless this sharp competition between the English and American manufacturers induces each side to sell its iron below cost 15 per cent., neither party pays the Canadian duty, which is 15 per cent. If either competitor sells iron to the Canadians at *cost*, the Canadian purchasers necessarily pays the *duty* himself. What object the Pittsburgh manufacturer can have in selling iron in Canada at 15 per cent. *less* we cannot comprehend." As the difference between currency and gold is over 13 per cent., the difficulty of the *Tribune* is not as great as it would make it appear.

IF PERTINACITY is a good thing, that portion of the press which has in hand the task of howling at Delano are full of good things. The New York *Herald* carries this warfare so far as to call on the Cabinet to resign if the President will not dismiss Delano. We do not desire to shield him, if he shall be proved guilty, but a decent regard for the facts of the case as they stand should lead every intelligent person to see that the President is acting in a perfectly proper manner. Marsh's open letter to the President,—which was really an insult to him in that it was published in the papers without his knowledge or consent, contained the first specific charges on which the present howl is based. A commission was appointed to investigate these charges and that commission is still at work. It is understood that Messrs. Marsh, Welsh, and any others who have evidence will be summoned as witnesses. In the meantime Secretary Delano is accused, but not proven guilty of complicity in Indian frauds. To dismiss him, under the circumstances, from the Cabinet is to put the seal of condemnation upon him, before he is proven guilty. In the open discussion of the subject, Mr. Welsh has certainly been put in quite as bad a position as he has placed Secretary Delano in. We have yet to see if he will testify to his newspaper statements.

THE Philadelphians cannot be charged with keeping their light under a bushel so far as legislative appropriations are concerned. Last Winter they had an appropriation passed by the economical Democratic Reform House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, in behalf of a School of Design for Women, and for a Nautical School, both being really unconstitutional, and the Pennsylvania Medical School is now after a quarter of a million or so. As it has had such large benefactions that it cannot decently ask for more, we have a new project started. Says the *Press* of that city: "A great Industrial School should be established in Philadelphia and take its rise and name from the Centennial for the purpose of preserving and teaching, among other things, the industrial lessons of the great Exhibition. Such an institution would be an untold benefit not only to the poor of the city and all whose labor can be improved by skill, but to the city itself and all its interests. Some of the best-paying industries in the world are those which have been localized by cities intelligent enough to educate and direct the labor of unemployed classes. We hope to return to this subject again with more emphasis." We hope that Pittsburgh is entitled to the first appropriation that shall be made in this direction; and were our Central Board of Education to take appropriate action at an early date, it would result favorably. If we do not get an appropriation for this purpose next Winter, Philadelphia will.

OUR SLAUGHTERING SYSTEM.

Those who enter our well-kept markets to purchase their supply of meats and vegetables, rarely spend a thought, we judge, on the precautions necessary to insure a good and sound article of meats. Few have thought of the extreme difficulties that attend this work, and of the unnecessary danger constantly involved in the loose and hap-hazard slaughtering system in vogue in this city. Occasionally the press refers to a large amount of fruit, or meats, or other articles, condemned by the Inspector, and this is all of it. Yet the frequency and extent of these condemnations should teach that we run a great risk of having unsound meats imposed on us, and that there must be something wrong in the system which permits so much dangerous material to reach our markets, and be offered for sale. For example, the report of the Meat Inspector, Mr. Lindsay, for 1874, shows of beef, veal and mutton, 12,596 pounds condemned, besides eighty head of cattle, calves and sheep. The difficulty of preventing a large amount of diseased and unhealthy meat reaching the market, turns on the fact that we have over two hundred slaughter-houses in the city; and as the animals are killed in all of these at one time, the meat cannot be perfectly inspected. The Inspector has, also, the East Liberty, Fifth avenue, Market street, and South Side markets to look after, and it follows that much meat is sold before he can make his round. Hence, the amount reported as condemned, large as it is, does not represent the full supply of unhealthy meats that may be put on the market. Nothing more than this is needed to show that our system of slaughtering and selling meats involves serious danger to the health of the city.

Another evil and danger attending our present system of slaughtering animals is that of carting offall in an offensive condition through the streets, while the hides, hoofs and tallow are sources of nuisance, in many parts of the city. The slaughter houses are nuisances direct, and contribute to the propagation of disease, and the damage of private property. All else aside, it is asserted that in warm weather it is nearly impossible to so care for slaughtered animals in the common slaughter houses of our city, as to prepare them for market in the best condition. The average slaughter house is a hot, unprotected, and generally filthy place, and hence the animal heat of the slaughtered animal is not promptly removed. Its presence for ten or twelve hours generates putrefaction. In this condition the meat also tends to absorb the impure odors that abound, and is subject to the presence of flies. Without dwelling upon this offensive phase of the subject, it may be readily seen, from the hints above given, that it is simply impossible to bring meats to market, in their best condition, from such places.

The remedy for all this is in the abattoir system, so thoroughly tested in Europe, and so satisfactorily operated in a number of Eastern cities. Public abattoirs are built so they can be kept scrupulously clean, and cooling rooms are provided, in which the heat is speedily removed from the dead animal. In this way it is delivered to the salesman, and put on the market in the best possible condition. The Massachusetts State Board of Health give as the essentials and advantages of this system the following: "A pavement of stone, or some material impervious to blood; *second*, an abundant supply of water; *third*, complete drainage; *fourth*, vats for the rendering of fat and offal, on the spot, before putrefaction can attack them; *fifth*, the means of converting blood into blood-albumen. The *Sanitary* advantages of such a system would be—*first*, the removal of the present offensive odors; *second*, the removal of slaughter house pork from the markets; *third*, the ready inspection of meat, thus insuring the rejection of that which is unfit for food. The *Economical* advantages would be, *first*, diminished liability of having meat spoiled by exposure to the emanations from putrid pig pens; *second*, the value of the blood, which would be saved and utilized; *third*, the saving which always accompany order, system, the division of labor, the avoidance of transportation, and the doing of any business on a large scale; *fourth*, the greatly increased value of land in the vicinity of the present slaughter houses."

The principal advantage, however, of the abattoir is in the opportunity it affords for a thorough inspection of meats. As all the animals intended for sale must be slaughtered here, it follows that a thorough inspection at the abattoir answers for the entire city. Thus, impure or unwholesome meat cannot possibly find its way to market at all, and a serious danger is promptly and fully checked. In Paris, where the abattoir system is in its greatest perfection, beasts intended for food are taken directly to the *abattoirs*, where a special inspection, entrusted to competent men, is carried out. It is forbidden to slaughter in these public establishments animals suffering or supposed to be suffering from contagious diseases, and especially from malignant pustule or entozoic disease. Animals suffering from other diseases cannot be slaughtered without the consent of the inspectors of the slaughter-house, nor, in case of doubt, without the previous advice of a veterinary surgeon. Animals which happen to die in the *abattoirs* are treated in the same way. Lastly, the meat (whether of oxen, sheep, or pigs) must be inspected after the animals are slaughtered, and seized whenever it is found to be spoiled, tainted, or unfit for food. Thus, in a large city, all danger of having spoiled meats exposed for sale is promptly removed.

This city has all the natural advantages for such a system. We could have an abattoir located centrally to the general markets to be supplied. It ought to be self-supporting, and yet experience shows that the butchers and market-men could have animals slaughtered more cheaply there than in separate slaughter houses. In any event, it would unquestionably promote the well-being and health of the city. If the money expended on the Fifth avenue market-house had been employed in the erection of a suitable abattoir, it would have been better for the general health of the city. As it is, the frequent and large condemnations of meats during the present Summer point to the necessity for some arrangement, by means of which meats can be thoroughly inspected. The sooner steps are taken on this subject the better. At the East, cities of twenty-five thousand inhabitants have an abattoir, regarding it as essential to public health. This subject comes within the immediate province of the Board of Health, and we do not doubt the disposition of that active institution to do something to promote the health of the city.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE wife of Garibaldi is dead.

DURING the past year 700 divorces were granted in Maine.

THE leather product of Massachusetts is valued at $29,000,000.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, Jr., has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Fifth Kentucky district.

THE San Francisco Grand Jury found a true bill for embezzlement against Miller, *alias* Woodruff, the defaulting Secretary of the Contract and Finance Company.

THE savings bank in Winthrope, Me., recently robbed, will be closed at once and placed in the hands of a receiver. It is believed that depositors will receive forty-five per cent. Payment on a large portion of the securities has been stopped.

AT Chicago, Ill., Constable Keegan attempted to levy on some goods owned by a woman named Matles, to satisfy a judgment of twenty-four dollars. In the altercation which ensued the woman received injuries at the hands of the constable of which she has since died.

A COUPLE of neighbors became so hostile that they would not speak to each other; but one of them, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand, saying: "How d'ye do, Kemp! I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

THE steamship Ohio, which sailed from Philadelphia on Thursday, for Liverpool, took out 2,400 crates of Delaware peaches. The steerage of the ship has been turned into a refrigerator, and provided with fans for keeping up a constant current of cold air. This is the first venture of the kind.

GREAT excitement has been caused at Bear River, Nova Scotia, by the burning of barns belonging to a brother and cousin of the late Mrs. Robbins. The fire is supposed to be the work of her husband, who murdered her last Thursday night. He is supposed to be secreted in the woods. One hundred men are now searching for him.

TUESDAY evening three masked horsemen visited the residence of Wm. Mains, a farmer, living near New Haven, Ind. Mains was absent from home, and the masked men, who were under the influence of liquor, took possession of the house and appropriated such articles of value as they desired for their own use. They then set fire to the house and entirely destroyed it with its contents. Mrs. Mains fled from the house for fear she should be murdered.

THE final arrangements for the Soldiers' National Reunion at Caldwell, Ohio, September 1st, 2d and 3d, are completed. It is expected that Generals Sheridan, Logan and Negley, ex-Governors Curtin and Hayes, General Cockerill, of Missouri, Governor Allen, of Ohio, Hon. George H. Pendleton, Senators Thurman and Sherman, and Hon. George W. Morgan, will address the Camp. President Grant is confidently expected. A sword captured by General Cockerill from Col. Archer, at Tilton Station, Georgia, will be returned to its owner with impressive ceremonies. Many States have responded, pledging large delegations.

THE Memphis Wood Works, together with a large amount of lumber and valuable machinery, were totally consumed on Wednesday night. The stable belonging to the company, in which were a number of wagons and seven mules, was also burned. So intense was the heat that one of the steam fire engines was nearly lost, and was only saved by the other engines playing upon the men who extricated it, and in accomplishing this Captain Raja and one of his men were severely injured. The watchman on duty at the works saw two men hurriedly leave the grounds just before the fire. He fired upon them as they ran, from which it is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary. The total loss is about $27,000, on which there is $17,500 insurance—$2,000 each in the Globe, of Chicago, and the Amazon, of Cincinnati, and the remainder in local companies.

Banks and Depositors.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has recently given a decision on the question of the liability of national banks for special deposits, which the public will find it to their advantage to bear in mind, since it was then decided that such banks have no power to bind themselves or the corporators by accepting bonds, coin, or other valuable things upon special deposit, for safe keeping, and return upon demand; and that no recovery can be had against the bank for any such deposit left with the cashier and not returned on request. This is doubtless a startling decision to those who are not lawyers, and to not a few who are. Yet Chief Justice Redfield, in an elaborate note on the opinion delivered by the Court, fully indorses it. The facts of the case are, in brief, these:

Lucius L. Wiley deposited with S. M. Waite, cashier of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, $2,400 of 5-20's for safe keeping, and obtained a receipt therefor. This was in 1869. In 1871 the bonds were stolen. Wiley brought an action against the bank to recover the value of the bonds. The facts were proven as above. The defendant offered in evidence, but requested the court to hold as a matter of law, that under the act of Congress national banks could not be held liable for special deposits. The inferior court declined to hold as requested, and the case was certified to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was reversed. The higher court held that the transactions by which Wiley claimed that the bank had become the depository were wholly with the cashier, and that their effect to charge the bank rested entirely in that direction. But the taking of special deposits is no part of the business of banking. The only deposit made in National banks which the receipt of an officer of the bank could bind the bank for, are such deposits as are credited to the depositor, to be used by the bank as its own, and be drawn against by or paid to the depositor at his pleasure—not money, securities, or other property, to be specifically kept and redelivered, for the receiving of such deposits is in no sense necessary to the carrying on of the business of banking.

If the cashier placed the bonds in controversy in the vaults of the bank, he did not do so as the agent of the bank or of the stockholders, and could not bind them by so doing. If he was the plaintiff's agent in putting them there, they were as much at the plaintiff's risk as if placed there by the plaintiff himself.

Such are, in a few words, the grounds of the Court's decision, and they seem to be sufficient. It would be scarcely just that the stockholders of the bank should be made to suffer for an act of the cashier by which neither they nor the bank were in any way benefited.

Chief Justice Redfield, while he acknowledges the justice of the decision, and defends it, says that is a new view of the question of the responsibility of banks for special deposits; since it expressly holds that all such undertakings are *ultra vires*. There are decisions which look the other way, but as high an authority as the ex-Chief Justice of Vermont says that he finds it impossible to defend them on the settled principles of law.

Special depositors in national and other banks will do well to ponder this decision.

Love and a Mule.

The Newark *Evening Courier*, a newspaper remarkable for its veracity, says of one of its citizens: He rose early and gulped down his morning cup of coffee, as if his life depended upon his haste. Then he rushed to the grand delivery window of the postoffice, and inquired for a letter. The clerk handed him a perfumed missive, directed in a fair round hand. He ripped open one end of the envelope with his lead pencil sharpener, and commenced to read as he crossed Broad street toward Centre Market. What to him were the country wagons, with their loads of beets and cabbages? He read: "As I sit by the open window and hear the waves thunder upon the shore—" There he stopped suddenly and tumbled into a basket of squashes, as if a thunderbolt had been launched at the seat of his 20-inch pantaloons. That was where it struck. "Hello, mister. Say, can't you keep away from that mewl?" sang out a bronzed agriculturist from Caldwell. "Help yourself to squash," yelled one of Lew Francis' students from the tonsorial chambers of the market building. He gathered up his girl's letter, dripping with black mud, surveyed the photograph of the mule's foot upon the base of his pantaloons, and limped disconsolately away. The course of true love never did run smooth.

Beecherians.

Mr. Beecher spends his time at the White Mountain House between bowling, croquet playing, morning prayers, and preaching on Sunday. Here is an anecdote of himself, told by himself. "Once upon a time" a clergymen visited him, and insulted him and his wife in his own parlor. In an instant he (Mr. Beecher) arose, grasped the clergyman by the back of the neck, shoved him to the front door, and kicked him out of it. The man's face, as he unexpectedly found himself in Mr. Beecher's grasp, and his code of terror as he was about to be pitched down the front steps, were so ludicrous that, as Mr. Beecher returned to the parlor, his anger vanished, and the whole affair seemed so ludicrous, that he "rolled upon the floor like jelly, and laughed till he almost cried." —*Exchange.*

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE OLD COUNTRY STORE.

When the long day is done,
And our work is galore,
At the set of the sun,
We all hie to the store,
To the Old Country Store,
To the postoffice store,
To the produce exchange of the country,
Which stands on the river's steep shore.

And a stogie we buy,
With our credit or cash,
A sweet calm to supply,
And to "settle our hash,"
As the rowdies remark when they kill a poor sinner,
Which these stogies half do for a fool or beginner.

When we go for our seats,
And its queer to descry
To what marvelous fits
We our corpus supply,
("Tis the loafer's own trick),
From the broad, big head of a hogshead,
To the end of a vertical stick.

And happy the King of a wash-board,
To lay on the top of a keg;
Thrice happy who seizes the arm chair,
Although it be lacking a leg.

So we sit and we gaze,
As the customers come
From their various ways,
Till it's all a great hum,
With each one wishing most kindly his neighbor "Good Luck,"
As he rides in his wagon and carries his "truck."

Save those, who come cross
O'er the river, and, if
It's too deep for a "hoss,"
They must paddle a skiff,
And force the good water to bear them,
Although they can't bear to bear it.

But each makes his own trade,
And relates his own share
Of the gossip, that's made
But to make us all stare,
And he picks up his burden of trinkets,
When disburdened his mind of its care.

So in turn they disperse,
And in turn take their place
If without a long purse,
They must have a long face,
Which the most cannot get,
Tho' they gladly would now run their faces
In order to run into debt.

But the store will trust these,
Though lad, who comes in
And feels ill at his ease,
Looking milky and meek
As he presses his chin,
For the lack of men's "cheek,"
'Gainst the counter, and he asks for his candy
With the sense of committing a sin.

His good cents must show,
And be humble and quick,
If he wishes to go
With his peppermint stick,
Gets no credit at all
For the great things take care of themselves, you know,
And we must take care of the small.

So the throngs enter still,
Tho' with noises they fill
The Exchange, and seem coming forever;
And we hear the quaint news, as they come and they go,
From the bottom above, and the bottom below,
And the bottom across the river.

And they all seem to wish,
As each wild story sings,
With the flavor of "fish,"
And of eagles the wings;
Ere the orator goes to the bottom,
He'll go to the bottom of things.

But perchance an old cuss,
Who is up to the snuff,
And seen many a "muss,"
And took part in enough
To give him a fame and a fortune
As a brave and a gentleman rough,

Darts in at the door,
And spurts out a great joke,
With a flood on the floor,
Till the meeting is broke,
And all break in a roar,
In this Liberty Hall of the freeman,
Which stands on the rivers steep shore.

When we listen with awe
To his boistrous guffaw,
And his every action follow,
As he tells his tales
On a keg of nails,
That are often as hard to swallow.

For instance he says,
In his wonderful ways,
He saw a man driving cattle,
That wouldn't go long,
Except to go wrong,
So he pitched in and had a *pitched* battle.

For that devilish fool
Tried a cow's tail to pull,
Till the chivalrous bull
Tossed up for the choice of sides,
And the man, understand,
Got the upperhand,
As into the air he glides;

And from nine until noon
Did this lovable loon
Fly up to the moon,
For the sake of that banjky "Sookie;"
And he swore on "the book,"
That all since he was born,
'Twas the first time he took
To the "taking a horn,"

And the first time he ever played "hookie."
Which Good Templars may doubt
When they hear that this "lout"
Came so near to the *horn* of the moon.
But at last he came down,
On his feet or his crown,
I forget, but it wasn't too soon.

For a boat passed by,
As he shot from the sky,
And he smashed right through to her bottom,
And the steamer sank,
As he rose and slunk,
To the shore to hunt his "bosses."
But the end of my tale is very sad,
For the river men, "dod rot 'em,"
Did auction off each ox he had
To pay for their heavy losses.

Then the man he cussed, and the bull he roared,
But no use, he turned to his home all gored,
With his body and clothes all gory.
So, you think, as you hear the abundant crop
Of news, that you sit in a barber shop,
While you hear the barberous story.

But a woman will come,
And each leaps from his chair,
With a deference some,
And some more with a scare,
As they step to the farthereast corner,
And greet the fair thing with a stare.

But at last she departs,
And there's silence no more,
As again the ship starts
In the Old Country Store,
Where the stories you hear,
And the tales that you tell,
To the fancy are dear,
And invention as well,
In the Old Country Store,
Which, tho' having one floor,
Is a house of a hundred stories,
That *lie* on the river's steep shore.

Now a fellow arrives,
By the river come down,
Who can tell how it thrives
With the people in town,
And why not only half, it will do it
For the sake of applause and renown.

So in confident tones
He relates all he owns,
And the crowd keeps silence before
This man of renown,
For the last man in town
Is the first man here in the store.

But its nine by the chime
Of the clock on the shelf;
The Lord knows the true time,
And he keeps it himself,
For we set by the sun in the morning,
And test by its set in the eve;
But the keeper says "Hum,"
And we answer "Ah! Well!"
With a yawn, and say "Come,
Let us go where we dwell."
So we leave, so in a hurry,
And walk to the threshold and leave.

And our ways home we thread
Like a needle as straight,
While each holds in his head
A most solemn debate,
As he silently ponders
As to which he would choose
To receive the "new goods,"
Or to hear the "good news"
What are sold
And are told
In the Old Country Store,
What are bought
And are taught
In the Post Office Store,
In the Gossip Exchange of the country,
Which stands on the river's steep shore.

J. W. DAVIS.

Lincoln and Johnson.

The best and clearest, as well as the most just estimate and comparison of the characters respectively of Lincoln and Johnson ever furnished by any foreign paper, is the following, from the London *Examiner*: "Mr. Johnson has often been compared with President Lincoln. The two were, indeed, somewhat alike in the early circumstances of their lives, in the poverty that clung around their childhood, and the surprising energy and patience with which they raised themselves to influence and power. They were alike, too, be it said to the credit of both, in personal integrity; in their absolute superiority to any of the more sordid considerations with which men look to high office and the dispensing of patronage. But in other respects there was little resemblance—at least as little as there is between a Newfoundland dog and a bull-dog. Lincoln was full of softness and sweetness, of kindly tender friendship and affections, of sympathy and pity. Johnson's nature was rugged and hard, as his style of speaking was rough and violent. There was a vein of curious and genuine eloquence in Lincoln which was never found in the hammer-and-tongs addresses of Johnson. Lincoln's was, in fact, a character of great variety, while Johnson's was only strong, self-sufficing, down-right and "clour." Perhaps it might be said more concisely that Lincoln was a man of genius, and Johnson a bold, clever and persevering politician. The latter had one peculiarity in his history, however, which, so far as we can remember at present, is unique among the American statesmen of our time. His public life did not conclude with his tenure of office. He retired, but only to come forward again. He did not sink away into obscurity, but only just before his death gave some promise of a new 'departure' and a fresh political career."

"Where Are We Now?"

The old adage, "save us from our friends," seems to be particularly appropriate to those scientists who are forever prophesying evil. If we were to believe all the theories and speculations dinned in our ears from time to time we should inevitably come to the conclusion that the earth was shortly about to wither up like a scroll and tumble into the sun, that the second advent was upon us, with a general transmogrification of all things, or failing these remarkable phenomena, that our infants were dying at a rate which threatened within a very short period to depopulate the country, that our maidens were gradually but assuredly assuming the form of kangaroos, and last, but not least, that our men were returning to the conformation and assuming the physical and mental peculiarities of the aboriginal savage. The last theory has many advocates, among others Dr. Toner, of Washington, and Professor Berthoud, the French anthropologist. This latter gentleman seriously infers from the long fingers of the gloves which the Parisian glovers manufacture expressly for the American market that the Anglo-American race is rapidly becoming Indianized. Another savan contends that we already present characteristics similar to those of the Iroquois—parchment-like skin, round or pointed scull, dark hair, long neck, sunken eyes, wild and piercing eye. Still another American anthropologist advocates these views. He points out that we share with the Indians their predilection for dark dwellings, as well as their taste for loud colors, and that in place of the proverbial phlegm of the Briton, we are rapidly becoming addicted to nervous unrest and feverish activity.

Colonel Baker in Prison.

Colonel Baker, of English railway infamy, is not so badly off in his new sphere as people would naturally suppose. In fact, languishing in a British dungeon, when one has any money at command, seems to be no worse than taking a holiday at Blackwell's island, Sing-Sing, Joliet, or any other fashionable prison in the United States.

Baker occupies a superior cell. He is allowed to receive letters, and to entertain his friends upon certain visiting days. He can have what he likes in the way of food, and can order his own wines. He may pay for the services of other people in all those duties usually performed by prisoners after conviction. He is allowed certain hours for recreation, but is not compelled to "recreate" with other prisoners. He is permitted, like the debtors, to pass his time out of doors, and is not subjected to the hourly supervision of the warders. He must be in his bedroom at regulation hours, though he is not compelled to go to bed until he chooses. Altogether, Baker has rather a good time of it. There is many a hard-working fellow who wouldn't at all object to stand in Baker's shoes; indeed, we should not be the least degree surprised to learn that cases of kissing, and the hugging of unprotected females in first-class railway carriages, had become as common in England as wife-beating or the purloining of pocket handkerchiefs.

Grasshoppers in Roumania.

Our own country is not alone in its affliction from the grasshopper plague. A Roumanian correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Galatz on the 1st of August, describes a swarm of locusts which he had witnessed that day that was from three to four miles wide, fifteen miles long, and was about five hours in passing. The correspondent says: "All over this part of the country lately all the horses in the village have been kept saddled, and the instant the locusts are reported in the neighborhood all the people turn out and gallop after them, and raise an awful din with pots and pans, and so on, to prevent them from alighting. If once the flock alight, it is all up; but by this means they manage to frighten them from alighting, and cause them to move on elsewhere. This is a remedy for grasshoppers our Western farmers have never tried.

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Opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh,
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SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. Families or clubs sending their money with their orders, by registered letter, P. O. order, or by express, have their goods carefully selected and securely packed under my own supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed or cash. Respectfully,
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WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.
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ON
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AT 25 CENTS,
Double-width Cashmeres,
Good Quality and Desirable Fall Shades.
Having less than 100 pieces of these desirable goods we cannot guarantee to supply the demand beyond the present week.
Black All Wool Cashmeres
Will be opened this morning at 62½c, 75c, 80c, 90c and $1. Also, all the finer grades; the most complete assortment and best value that can possibly be offered.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
Most decided bargains at 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
New Fall Shades in Colored Alpacas.
New Mohairs, Cashmere and Merinos, all colors.
Silk Poplins, Pongees and Sateens.
New Tycoon Repps, Plaids and Debeges.
New Mourning Dress Goods
Of every description.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At $1, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50.
Best Black Dress Silks, from $2 to $3.50.
New Fall Colored Dress Silks at $1.50, worth $2.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 27, 1875.

Pittsburgh was slow to feel the force of the panic, and is slow to receive the inspiration of recovery. At the East and West, the press reports a more active and hopeful feeling; but here, while we have occasional spurts of activity, there is no real or decided improvement. The supply of funds at the banks has reduced some, probably in sympathy with the general movement West of currency for the handling of the crops. The banks, however, have an abundance of funds for all comers, and with acceptable paper there is no difficulty in raising a reasonable sum of money. Second class paper begins to find its way liberally to the street, and is taken to some extent, but the banks are shy of it.

Reports that come to us from the country are uniformly to the effect that the people there have an unusually good year. The pressure of the times is not felt there as in the cities. Crops are of average quantity and quality, and prices good. In the wheat growing regions of the West and Northwest the product is above the general average, and prices also rate quite high.

Business in every branch of trade and commerce at Quebec has so far this season been on a much more limited scale as compared with former years. Some temporary suspensions of a few of the leading lumber mill owners and timber merchants have taken place with heavy liabilities, chiefly confined to the banks, by whose assistance the business of some of them will be enabled to go on to a limited extent, affording time for the disposal and realization of stocks which, together with the valuable property, will eventually liquidate to a great extent all claims. The suspension of some manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Quebec will, for a time, throw many workmen out of employment. They expect, however, to resume operations again soon, and in the meantime, the disposal of the large stocks on hand will do much toward relieving the present embarrassment. The large falling off in the arrivals of shipping from Europe also tends to diminish the amount of business and the circulation of money, by means of their disbursements, &c., among all classes of the community. These combined causes account in a great measure for the past and present depression of the business of that city, and through that other portions of the Dominion; but the anticipated improvement of the fall trade, together with the prospect of an abundant harvest, affords some encouragement for the future.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1867	120¾
U. S. 1881, coup	121¾	1868	120¾
" 5-20's 1865	114¾	10-40's	114¾
" 1864	116¼	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	116¾	New 5 per cents	116¾
" 1865 new	115¾	10-40's—coupons	115¾

N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	18	Union Pacific	72½
C. C. & I. C.	6¼	Toledo & Wabash	61
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	134½
St. Paul	34	Adams Express	101¾
Pac. Mail	34¾	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	61¾	U. S. Express	44
Do. Central	80	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	90
North Western Com	41¾	Quicksilver	32½
Do. Pref	56½	Fort Wayne	99¾
Rock Island	90¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	23¾
Chic. & Pitts	90	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	33¾	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	83¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	50¾	Cen. Trans (B)	46¾
Leh. Val. (B)	60¾	Cam. & Amb. (B)	54
W. Jer. of N. J. (B)	130½	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (B)	90½
Oil Creek (B)	9½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	74¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾		

NEW YORK, August 26, 1875.

Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 113¾ and closed at 113¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32 and 1-64 per diem, and 7, 6, 3, 1 and 2 per cent. per annum. At the close loans were made flat. Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were firm in late dealings. Union Pacific firsts rose to 102¾. Land grants were in demand at 101, with none offered under 101¾. No offerings of Union Pacific sinking funds were made below 98. One lot of $45,000 Terminal & St. Joseph convertible brought 85. Central Pacifics sold at 102¾, Western Pacifics at 93, and Erie 5ths at 93¾. In State bonds Tennessees were firmer this afternoon. Old sold at 53, against 51¾ at the first board, and closed at 51¾. The new series, which declined to 50¾, closed at 53 asked, without any bid.

The stock market, which was quiet and lower in the forenoon, closed active and still lower, except Erie, which remained steady. Panama fell off from 141 to 140, Pacific Mail from 42 to 41¾, preferred from 57¾ to 56¾, St. Paul from 38 to 37½, preferred from 64 to 63½, Ohios from 19½ to 18¾, Lake Shore from 61¾ to 61¾, and Union Pacific from 73¾ to 72¾. At the final close there was a fractional recovery in St. Paul and Ohios. Fort Wayne was strong, and advanced to 101.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 84,725 shares, of which 7,700 were Erie, 14,300 Lake Shore, 11,500 Northwestern common, 2,600 preferred, 19,100 Pacific Mail, 5,600 Ohios, and 15,200 Western Union.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '64, 116¼; do of '65, 118; do new, 118¾; do of '67, 120½; do of '68, 120½; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, 114¾; coupons, 115¾; currency 6s, 123.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 52½; new, 51; Virginia, new, 39½; old, 39½; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo, 80; American Express, 62½; U. S. Express, 43¾; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 18; preferred, 35; Harlem, 134½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 65½; Union Pacific, 72¾; Lake Shore, 61¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 41½; do preferred, 56½; New Jersey Central, 81¼; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 37½; preferred, 63½; Wabash, 23¾; do preferred, 47; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 6¼; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 18½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 12; Hannibal & St. Jo, 23¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 81; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 102¾.

LONDON, August 26—3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £66,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 55¾ per cent. There was much better feeling in the market at the opening of business than at the close yesterday. The changes in prices are unimportant, except in one or two instances. United States Government bonds are steady. Erie recovered from the depression yesterday and advanced ¼ per cent., just the amount of the decline. The rise of 1 per cent. in New York Central was lost this morning. Speculative shares have been active, and these fluctuations of 1 per cent. at a time are undoubtedly the result of a speculative movement. Union Pacific land grants declined 1 per cent. Pennsylvania rose ¼ and Reading ¼ per cent., and are in fair demand. Contrary to general expectation, the Directors of the Bank of England announced the rate of discount unchanged.

LONDON, August 26—5 P. M.—Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, August 26.—Rentes 66f 45c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 1,945,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, August 26.—New 5s, 100¾.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Lucy Furnace o... 2 E. Thompson S. W 15
McConway & Co... 1 W. Mc Kinney s i 1
J. Moorhead b..... 15
Total..... 34

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

A. McClintock si..... 1

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Shoenberger & Co... 4 Laughlin & Co o.. 1
Lewis O. & P m.... 2 Isabella Fur. o... 5
Wm. Clark & Co m 3
Total..... 15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace m...15 ReeseG & W..... 1
Lewis B. & D. m... 6 Zug & Co m..... 1
Spang C. & Co s i.. 2 Lindsay & McC o. 5
Glass N. & Co m.. 1 S. R. & Co o..... 2
Jones & L. o..... 2 W. Clark p..... 1
H. Lloyd Son & C 1 Cambria I W. p... 14
Hussey W. & Co o. 1 Lindsay & McC m 3
Total..... 55

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 26, 1875.

There is nothing particularly important to notice in connection with the leading markets; business, as a rule, is dull and unsatisfactory, more so than usual at this season of the year, although it is about all that can be expected. The movement in Grain, Flour, Groceries, Provisions, as well as produce generally, is on a limited scale, as the demand is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and it looks as if this policy of carrying light stocks would be pretty closely adhered to for some time to come.

BEANS—In light supply, but there is little or no demand; prime mediums quoted in a small way at $2,10a2,15 per bushel.

BUTTER—Commission men are nearly all busily engaged in the fruit and green stuff trade, hence there is not as much attention given to Butter as there was some few days ago. The market is less active, the demand has fallen off considerably, and rates are barely maintained; prime to choice solid packed quotable at 22a24c; medium to good, 18a20; common, 12a15. A New York York exchange, of Wednesday, reports that market as follows: "With good receipts and light demand, prices keep pretty steady for the fine and good table grades of State or Western. Really fancy State may be quoted above last week—at least sellers say they could get more readily—and medium to under grades of Western are very dull; buyers are looking at them, but their bids are below the limits of holders. The western stock is largely owned by western shippers, who seem to have faith in the future, while some of our New York owners have bought at a price which will not let them out at the present bids of buyers. The offers are mostly for a style of parcels that are held at 20a22c. The outlook is not rosy for many of these stored lots, as every day deteriorates their condition. Baking grades of Western are scarce, and would sell readily at 14a15."

BROOM CORN—Continues firm, and the supply in this market is light. A Chicago paper, of Wednesday, says—"The belief that the operations in this section has been seriously injured serves to give the market a firmer tone, and despite the fact that the demand is almost wholly restricted to small lots for immediate use, former prices are kindly maintained. We quote: Good to choice hurl, 12 1-2a13 1-2c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11 1-2a13; fair to good do., 10 1-2a11; inferior brush, 8 1-2a9 1-2; crooked, 6 1-2a7½."

BROOMS—"Union Factory" Brooms:—No. 2 common, $2,50; No. 3 hurl, $2,75; No. 4 hurl, $3,25; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4,25; No. 4 carpet, $4,50; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,25a4,50. Steamboat brooms, $3,50a4,50; Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; toy brooms, $1,25a1,75.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, rather quiet, but the receipts continue light, and prices are still maintained. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, at 11 a11¼c. New York advices, under date of Wednesday, report as follows:—The market has run quietly during the week, and there has been no special activity in prices. Very few sales reach 11 1-2c; sellers endeavor to avoid a surplus, and will favor shippers when large lines are in question. Some good Allegheny sold to-day at 11¾c, and parcels of full stock; useful cheese is obtainable at 10½.

EGGS—The market continues very dull, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; the receipts continue light, and the most of the stock in this market is stale; strictly fresh, guaranteed as such, quotable at 14a15; old stock can scarcely be sold at any price.

FRUITS—There is no abatement in the demand for Peaches, and the advance noted in our last report is still maintained; $1,50a 2 per box, according to quality and condition; in a small way choice fruit was selling to-day at $2,25a2,50. Plums, $2,50a3,50 per box. Blackberries $1,50 per pail. Apples in light supply and firm at $3a4 per bbl. Watermelons 15a20c each.

FLOUR—There is a fair business doing in a jobbing way, although the demand is mainly to supply immediate wants; neither retailers nor bakers, so far as we can learn, are disposed to stock up largely; we continue to quote at $7,25a7,50 for good to choice brands of old winter and spring wheat.

GROCERIES—The Grocery trade continues pretty much as it has been for some time past; business is only fair, and it is complained that the margin for profit is small; also that collections in the city as well as the mining districts are not satisfactory. In regard to values there have been no changes since the date of our last report.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Confectioners' A	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Ex Pro Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEE.

Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	28½
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, 1bpkgs	38
Rio Fancy	25 @26	R. Java, loose	36½
Rio, 1b pkgs	29		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugarhouse	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GILROY—The receipts of Wheat continue very light, and with considerable inquiry and little or none offering, the market is firm at $1,50a1,55 for old red winter; new crop is quoted at $1,45; as yet there has been scarcely any of the latter on this market. While wheat is considered low here at quotations, as compared with the west, it is high enough when the product is taken into consideration. The arrivals of Oats continue liberal, but there is no accumulation as yet of any consequence, for the reason that the supply, both in the hands of retailers and dealers, was almost exhausted; we continue to quote new, on spot, at 48a50c for prime. There is little or no movement in Corn and while the supply is small it is equal to the demand; quotable at 60c for shelled and 83a85 for ear. Rye is quoted nominally at $1i

HAY—New crop was sold from country wagons in Allegheny to-day at $14a18 per ton; new baled quoted, on track, at $12a13; new oat straw, from country wagons, $10a 14 per ton.

POTATOES—The market continues overstocked, and is very dull; no much so that it is difficult to give quotations; indeed, it is almost impossible to dispose off a carload lot at any price; we quote nominally at 30a 40c per bushel. Sweet Potatoes quoted at $3,25a3,50 per bbl., the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—We have to report a continued firm market, and the indications at the present writing are that the satisfaction that there will be a still further advance in prices before long, especially as regards sugar-cured meats, the stock of which is rapidly being reduced.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in	
8 lb	14¾	tierces, 8 lb	14½
Shoulders, Ex. 12	9½	Lard-Prime, in tierces	13½
Breast Bacon, S. C.	12	Lard-Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Su-		mer use in tierces	15
Barrel Corned, old	15¾	Do., in ¾ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues Sugar		Do., inbk'ts	16
Cured, ¾ doz	$7,50	Do., 3 lb caddies	—
Shoulders, Sugar		Do., 3 lb pails	—
Cured	8½	Do., 3 lb pails	—
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	—
Clear Sides	14¾	Do., 5 lb do	—
Mess Pork, ¾ bbl	$23,00	Carbon Oil	—
Mixed Pork, ¾ bbl		Cheese	—
Lard Oil	—		

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair.

EGGS—Good mixed, 24a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed quoted at $3a3¼, and Clover Seed at $8,50a8,75.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	20a 80	Oil, Anise	$3.50a4.00
2d select	40a 50	Bergam	3.00
1st select	50@ 60	Cassia	2.00@2.20
Acid, Citric	1.25a1.35	Castor	1.8 a2.0
Oxalic	22a 24	Lemon	4.50a5.20
Tartaric	55a 60	Linseed, R	73a75 gal
Alcohol	2.45a2.60 gal	Linseed B	77a80 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20	Sealsfoot	90a1.00gal
A Fœtida	40a 50	Olives	1.25a2.00doz
Socot	75	" qts	6.25a8.50doz
Alum	3½a 4½	" pts	3.25a3.50doz
Ammo., Aq	8a 12	Orange	4.00
Carb	22a 25	Origanum	70a1.20
Arnica, Flor	15a 20	Pennyroyal	1.90a2.50
Asafœtida	25a 35	Peppermt	6.50
Balz. Copaib	95a1.00	Sassafras	80a90
" Canada	75a 80	Wintergr'n	4.80
Bay Rum	2.75a3.50 gal	Pot, Bi Carb	30
Bi. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	20a 25
Sub nit	2.60a2.75 lb	Chlorate	23a 30
Blue Mass	70 lb	Iodid	3.33a3.50
Vitriol	11 a12	Prussiate	2.40a2.50 cr
Borax, ref'd	14½a 19 lb	Quinine	12
Brim., Roll	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent	12 lb
Flor, sulp	4½a 5	Gin. Ex	18 lb
Bleche	15a 25 lb	Gin. Jam	35 lb
Calomel Am	1.30 lb	Ipecac P	1.85 lb
Camphor ref	30a 33 lb	Jalap P	45 lb
Canwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	60 lb	" Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Chloroform	1.10a1.25 lb	Senega	85 lb
Cinchon. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng	32 lb
Yellow	90a 1.00 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	68a 75 lb	Saffron Am	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb
Cream Tar	18a 20 lb	Epsom	2a 5 lb
Cubebs	65a 75 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.75a1.85 lb	Rochelle	32c
Ergot	75 lb	Soda	2a 2½ lb
Ether, Nit	50a 55 lb	Seed, Can'y	20 lb
Sul	75a 80 lb	Soda Ash	2.50 lb
Ext. Log'wd	13½a14½	Hemp	4a 5 lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	7¾a 8 lb
Ital	28a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	35
Fustic	12a 15 lb	Tampico	17a 22 lb
Ginger, Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Rocky	15a 18 lb	Sulphur	3½a 4½ lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	12a 15 lb
S. F	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.90a5.10 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	92c	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strech. Cry	2.00@2.25 oz
Logwood	23a 25 lb	Pulv	2.75a3.00 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 lb
Magnesia, Sul	2½a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	40a 45 gal
Carb	20a 25 lb	Var. Copal	1.85a2.00 gal
Manna, Flo	1.25 lb	Copal	1.23a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul	4.70a5.00oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver	1.65 oz	Japan	80a1.30 gal
Opium	6.90a7.20 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	8.00a9.80 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2¾ c

Chicago Lumber Market.

Freights are quiet and nominally unchanged. The market for lumber was moderately active, and a fair proportion of the 30 cargoes on sale found buyers. There were no changes of any importance to note in values, and the current quotations for joists and scantling were $8a8,25, while strips and boards may be quoted at $8a14 for common to choice; shingles, $2,10a2,60; lath, $1,50; posts, $8a14; pickets, $7a8, closing steady.

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The market since our last has exhibited about the same symptoms of steadiness as previously reported. There is no material change to be noted either in values or tendency. Operators are showing an increased confidence for investment in the staple, and a better business is anticipated. California Wools are in fair request at unchanged prices. Texas Wools rule about steady. Fleeces have met with a better inquiry at our quotations. Foreign Wools are dull, and prices favor the buyer. Carpet Wools meet with a good demand at firm prices. Pulled Wools move freely at unchanged prices. In the woolen goods market there is a slight improvement noticeable, but prices favor the buyer. The sales embrace 25,000 lb. Spring California, private terms; 2,000 lb. Unwashed W. T. Combing, 45c; 3,000 lb. Medium Eastern Texas, 35c; 12,000 lb. X Ohio Fleeces, 46½; 20,000 lb. Medium do, 40c; 15 bags Sherlings, 5 bags Lambs, 2 bags Black, private terms; 160 bales Spring California, private terms.

PHILADELPHIA.

Wool is quiet. Prices of manufactured goods rule low and unremunerative, and there is a general unwillingness to purchase except from hand to mouth. The price of fine wool has now declined to a point that has not been reached for many years, and it is beginning to attract the attention of outside speculators. If there was any demand for goods manufacturers would not hesitate to lay in, paying present rates, but, as the situation is discouraging, any price is considered high. Combing wools, unwashed and medium fleeces have met a fair inquiry —other kinds are flat. Sales of 400,000 lbs. as the following prices: Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia fleece, XX and above, 45a47; N, 45a47; ¼ blood, 50a51; ¼ blood, 46 a48: combing—fine unwashed, 30a31; medium unwashed, 36a37; washed fleece, 52a54; unwashed fleece, 40a43. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—XX and above, 44a45; X, 44a45; ¼ blood, 48a50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 26, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and lower for all grades.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,23; new $1,25; old No. 2 do $1,15¼; spot or August; $1,14¾ seller September; $1,14¾ seller October; No. 3 $8,-25a8,75; rejected 99¾c. Corn steady; fair demand and lower; No. 2 66c spot or August; 66¾c bid seller September; 67¾c bid seller October; rejected 61a65c. Oats active but a shade lower; No. 2 40¾c spot; 40a40¼c seller August; 35¾c bid seller September or October. Barley quiet; fair demand and lower; $1,05 seller September; $1,03¾ seller October. Rye steady; fair demand at 82¼c seller August; quoted at 78c seller September; offered at 80c October.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; about 25c lower; $20,37½a20,50 spot; $20,35a20,37½ seller September; $20,50 seller October. Lard steady at $13,12½ spot or seller September; $13,35a13,37½ seller October. Bulk meats dull but unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1,19½.

On call board wheat was steady; a shade lower; $1,14¼a1,14¾ September or October. Corn steady; a shade lower; 66¾c bid seller October. Oats dull and weak; new No. 1 State 50c; No. 2 do 43c; old nominal. Barley quiet; $1,05 seller September; $1,03¾ seller October. Rye steady; fair demand at 82¼c seller August; quoted at 78c seller September; offered at 80c October.

The receipts of flour and grain to-day were 9,000 bbls, 12,000 bush wheat, 70,000 bush corn, 20,000 bush oats, 2,000 bush rye, 2,000 bush barley.

The shipments were 6,000 bbls flour, 20,000 bush wheat, 30,000 bush corn, 10,000 bush oats, 1,000 bush rye, 1,000 bush barley.

Grain in Store.

CHICAGO.

The following were the amounts of grain in store at Chicago on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	Aug. 23.	Aug. 24.
	1875.	1874.
Wheat	964,695	1,119,639
Corn	2,587,840	2,140,940
Oats	226,486	252,965
Rye	16,817	28,051
Barley	9,433	51,424
Total all kinds	3,804,671	3,592,639

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 142,383 bu. of wheat, 133,605 bu. of oats, 11,596 bu. rye, 5,145 bu. of barley, and a decrease of 156,479 bu. of corn.

MILWAUKEE.

The stock of grain in Milwaukee on Aug. 21 was reported by the elevator companies, as compared with the stock on the corresponding date last year, as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Wheat, bu	385,284	560,348
Corn, bu	2,080	13,531
Oats, bu	14,738	17,300
Rye, bu	9,473	368
Barley, bu	6,513	.....

PEORIA.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Aug. 14, 1875.	Aug. 21, 1875.	Aug. 22, 1874.
Wheat, bu	1,487	3,424	1,861
Corn, bu	25,292	161,791	109,783
Oats, bu	27,934	31,304	55,037
Rye, bu	17,238	29,289	33,477
Barley, bu	.....	.....	3,383

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton steady at 14¾a15c; futures closed strong; August 14¾c; September 14¾c; October 13 13-16a 13 27-32c; November 13¾a13 25-32c; December 13¾a13 25-32c. January 14c; February 14 3-32c; March 14 9-32a14 5-16c; April 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Cotton in good demand; of sales 579 bales; prices ⅛c higher; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12a12¾c; low middling to strict middling 13¾a13¾c; middling to strict middling 14¼a14¾c; good middling 15c; receipts 44 bales; no exports; stock 13,284; unsold last evening 8,800; on shipboard 4,500.

GALVESTON, August 26.—Cotton steady; middlings 13¾c; low middlings 13c; good ordinary 12c; net receipts 295 bales; exports coastwise 22 bales; sales 62 bales.

MOBILE, August 26.—Cotton nominal; middlings 14¼a14¼c; low middlings 13¾a 13¾c; good ordinary 13c; net receipts 2 bales; exports coastwise 5 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¾c; low middlings 13¾c; good ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 46 bales; exports coastwise 1 bale; sales 12 bales; stock 608 bales.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 26.—Corn and wheat quiet and unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft	Above Changes in 24 hours ft	In.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	19	6	—1	10 S	Fair.
Cincinnati, O	12	2	—1	8 E	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	1	2		SW	Lt. Rain.
Dubuque, Iowa	2	5	—1	S	Cloudy.
Fort Sully	7	1		W	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	2	2	+1	NW	Lt. Rain.
LaCrosse, Wis	1	3		S	Fair.
Leavenworth	3	4	+2	S	Fair.
Lonisville	6	8		NE	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	24	19	—2	NE	Lt. Rain.
Nashville, Tenn	3	11	—10	NW	Fair.
Omaha	7	8	—2	SE	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	2	3	—1	SW	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3		—5	SE	Fair.
Shreveport, La	17	1	—2	S	Fair.
St. Louis	11	1	—1	S	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	2	8	+2	S	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	40	11		SE	Fair.
Yankton, D. T	1	1		S	Fair.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet, and still falling. Clear and pleasant; business continues suspended, not a single boat in port either receiving or discharging freight.

CAPT. JOHN CANNON is getting better.

THE Ella Hughes is undergoing repairs on the Madison Ways.

THE Nick Longworth is advertised to be sold by the United States Marshal on Friday, September 3.

SEVENTY-FIVE paddlers went to Louisville on the Fannie Tatum, where they are engaged to work in a rolling mill.

THE John F. Tolle left New Orleans for St. Louis last Saturday with three hundred hogsheads of sugar, and three hundred tons of miscellaneous freight.

THE John L. Rhoads, from St. Louis, is due here to-day; the Wild Duck is also en route, but she will not be able to get up until there is more water.

THE Mr. H. Harrison arrived from Wheeling with a barge of ore and returned in the afternoon, taking with her Capt. Sweeney's new boat, which is to be completed at that point.

CAPT. A. J. BEARS, an old steamboat clerk, but who for several years past has been engaged in railroading, part of the time as mail agent on the Fort Wayne Road between here and Crestline, has been appointed agent of the Woodland Fire Brick Company.

SAM. BARR, an old and well known steamboat clerk, and who came out on the Great Republic with Capt. W. B. Donaldson, is clerking at the transfer depot of the Pennsylvania R. R. here, and Mr. Blood, both old steamboatmen, are also engaged at the same place.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, of the Lioness No. 2, has been called home from his boat by the illness of his family, two of his children being down with the scarlet fever. They were a little better yesterday, and if they should continue to improve the Captain will return to his boat in a day or two. He is engaged in towing coal from Cairo to St. Louis, for Brown & Co., who have a contract with the St. Louis Company, for about a million and a half bushels of coal.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of Wednesday says:—"The Norton and Fearless leave for the Ohio river in the morning, each taking five barges of ore. Captain Frank J. Oakes, of the Crawford House, was a visitor on 'Change to-day, and was warmly greeted by his numerous friends here. The Captain returns to Cincinnati to-day on the Commodore. Commodore John A. Scudder replied to the petition of the merchants on 'Change to-day, who requested him to run his boats through to New Orleans, thanking them for the compliment, but declining to comply with the request, giving as a reason that it would require an outlay for additional tonnage that he did not think safe at this time to make. Commodore Kountz is still here. Clear and cool.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c,

General Agents for the Celebrated

Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!

Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

2 CARS CHOPPED CORN AND OATS,

2 cars White Oats.
1 car Mixed Oats.
12 cars Corn.
8 cars Bran.
1 car Middlings.
3,000 Heavy India Bags.
For sale by

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,

349 LIBERTY STREET.

June 30, 1875. Office Up Stairs.

IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

2,500 bbls Choice Brands Flour.
150 bbls Choice Rye Flour.
1,500 sacks Corn, Oats and Feed.
25 tons Bran and Middlings.
200 boxes Cheese.
100 tubs Butter.

I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and will sell at lowest cash prices. Large lots of Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, and which I offer to the trade at low figures.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

Fish! Cheese!!

NEW No. 3 LARGE MACKEREL.

Full Weights, Lowest Figures.

NEW OHIO FACTORY CHEESE.

Best Brands. Prices Very Low.

Also the Celebrated "Union Brooms."

WATT, LANG & CO.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention paid to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. Refers to Wheeler, Walworth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETER KEIL, JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of STEUBENVILLE, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
100 Chests Tea;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
800 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels O. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

CAR WORKS.

W. COLDER, Pres. ..... JOHN MURPHY, Agent,
W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.

HARRISBURG

Car Manufacturing Company,

**Harr

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of The subscription and club

of, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Serious Accident.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a large sledge hammer which was lying upon one of the joists of the lower floor of the Exposition building on South avenue, Allegheny, was accidentally knocked off, and fell upon the head of a German, named John Schloop, who was standing beneath, inflicting a large and severe wound. He was assisted to the office of Dr. Dachtp, where the wound was dressed.

The Western University.

It will be observed by the advertisement of the Western University, in another column, that it will soon commence its Fall term. This institution has become a public institution—one which bears many strong resemblances to the older and richer endowed colleges of the country. It now, in respect of its seventeen Professors, their high attainments, their great success as educators, the comprehensive curriculum, and the nearly three hundred students, is a great public blessing—creditable alike to its Trustees and Faculty.

The Industrial Exposition.

The work of erecting the Industrial Exposition building is progressing very rapidly. Three large pile drivers are now at work, and it is expected that the last of the piles will be driven in its place by next Tuesday evening. A large force of carpenters and other workmen are erecting the superstructure as rapidly as the piles are [illegible] in position. Another steam engine was brought into requisition yesterday, for the purpose of hoisting the timbers for the roof. Great interest is manifested in the progress of the work, as there are large numbers of persons going around that way daily to see how it is getting along.

New School Building.

The new school building in process of erection in the First ward, Allegheny, for more than a year past, is now almost finished. The design of the building is a very good one, the rooms are all of a good size, and well lighted, while the hall and stairways are large. The building is fitted up with all modern conveniences, and it will be one of the most comfortable and convenient school houses in the city. The exterior of the building is very handsome. The School Board will probably take the building off the contractor's hands within the next two weeks, and have it thrown open for the admission of school children during the first or second week in September.

Printing Contracts Awarded.

The Printing Committee met last night, and several bills for printing were approved and ordered to be paid. Bids for printing 36,000 blanks for property returns for the Board of Revision, and 1,000 postal cards were opened, as follows: Revision blanks—Stevenson & Foster, $11.76; T. F. Best & Co., $235; A Mathias, $187.50; James Pope & Co., $181.25; and the *Herald* Printing Co., $234. Postal cards—Stevenson & Foster, $12 T. F. Best & Co., $11.75; A. Mathias, $13; James Pope & Co., $12.75. The *Herald* Co. included in their bid for Revision blanks the printing of postal cards also. The contract for both kind of blanks was awarded to Stevenson & Foster. Messrs. Froelich and [illegible] were appointed, in connection with the chairman, to award the contract for the rolls and Mayor's office reports. [illegible] for printing them have already been received, but they are locked up in the Controller's safe and he has gone to Philadelphia with the keys, which is the reason why the contract was not let last night.

Patents Granted.

Following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending August 25, 1875, and furnished for the GAZETTE by W. C. Beringer, Solicitor of Patents, No. 116 Smithfield street:

Machines for Welding and Finishing Pipe—M. Blakey, assignor one-third his right to Jas. L. Robertson, Etna. Filed July 8, 1875.

Vacuum Brake Pipe Couplings—Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Filed March 19, 1875.

Carburetors—E. J. Daschbach, Pittsburgh. Filed June 26, 1875.

Car Couplings—John M. Martin, Willett. Filed July 3, 1875.

Machines for Rolling Nail Plates—Hiram Woods, New Castle, assignor to himself and Wm. Merriman, same place. Filed June 12, 1875.

Wrenches—M. E. Campfield, Girard, assignor to R. S. Battles, same place. Filed April 13, 1875.

Carburetting Apparatus—Chas. M. Gearing, Pittsburgh. Filed April 17, 1875.

Gas Apparatus—Charles M. Gearing, Pittsburgh. Filed April 16, 1875.

Railway Switches—Geo. Gill and Frederick V. Beisel, Allegheny, assignors of one-third each to Alfred Slaght, W. J. Slaght and H. Kennedy, Pittsburgh. Filed April 16, 1875.

Torpedoes for Oil Wells—R. S. Orsburn, New Castle. Filed July 15, 1875.

Apparatus for the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas—E. H. Smith and Joshua Goldthorp, Pittsburgh. Filed July 19, 1875.

BURGLARIZED.

Robbery of Dr. Fundenburg's Residence.

Dr. W. F. Fundenburg returned on Tuesday from his summer tour, and upon making an examination of his residence, on Sixth avenue, between Smithfield and Wood streets, he found that it had been visited by thieves during his absence, who searched it from cellar to garret and stole about $400 worth of property. They took a number of silk handkerchiefs and new kid gloves, a gold watch, a gold stud, several little tin boxes of money belonging to the children, a bag of old and rare coins which the Doctor had been collecting since his boyhood, and a number of other things. The only silverware that had been left in the house the robbers missed. They neglected to break open that part of the sideboard containing it.

THE BALL AND BAT.

The Latest from Our Local Clubs.

The second game between the Xantha and Neshannock clubs will be played on Wednesday next at New Castle. A special train will leave this city in the forenoon and returns after night, reaching the Union Depot at eleven o'clock.

The game between the Warrens and Mutuals, which was announced for yesterday afternoon at Union Park, did not take place, owing to a misunderstanding.

The nines from the Prothonotary's and Sheriff's offices will play on Saturday on Smoky Island.

The Independent club, of Washington, and the Unions, of Waynesburg, both colored, played on Wednesday on the grounds of the latter, and the result was a victory for the Unions by a score of 21 to 15.

The Washington, Pa., club has been reorganized with the following players: J. T. C. Wiley, catch; Jno. D. McKennan, pitch; Sam. Wilkinson, 1st base; Jno. H. Hickman, 2d base; J. M. Ritchie, 3d base; Alex. Wolf, short stop; C. V. Harding, left field; E. G. Acheson, centre field; Jno. Agnew, right field; Ed. Donnan and M. B. Wilson, substitutes.

The Chain Gang club, from the City Engineer's office, and nine from the Treasurer's office have made arrangements for a contest this afternoon, but where it will take place our reporter did not learn.

Captains Gus Braun and W. W. Thompson, representing the Councilmanic fat and lean nines, hold nightly consultations in hope of eventually perfecting arrangements for a display of skill and agility.

Stock Sale This Evening at

8 o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

50 shares Third National Bank.
30 shares Fourth National Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
40 shares Columbia Oil Co.
10 shares Miners' Insurance Co.
100 shares Iron City Insurance Co.
25 shares Smithfield National Bank.
and a long list of valuable stocks.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market. Ask your grocer for them.

CONCERNING THE CONSTABULARY.

The Price Demanded by a Constable to Keep Items From the Reporters—How Sales Are Managed by Some.

It is well known that some of the ward constables in this city have no consciences at all, and that they will strain the law to a greater extent than is permissible in order to make money. In many cases advantage is taken by them of the ignorance of the law which prevails among the poorer classes to commit depredations, that is about as mild a term as can be employed, which should send them to prison forthwith, but they are generally shrewd enough to cover their tracks so well as to avoid detection. However, the particular case under consideration is more of the character of a bare-faced swindle than anything else. One day last week a gentleman from one of the neighboring counties, with whom the writer is very well acquainted, came to the city and transacted some business. Before it was completed the person with whom he was dealing got the impression that he was being made the victim of false representations and he entered suit against the ruralist, who was arrested and gave bail, but mutual explanations developed the fact that everything was fair and open and that the prosecutor, in instituting proceedings, had done so under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. The affair was amicably settled, and the accused, who is well known in the city, desiring to keep from the public the facts in connection with the affair, particularly when it was without a basis, requested that the newspapers should not be allowed to get it. The constable who took him into custody, and who appears to be pretty much in the habit of had the ineffable cheek to offer to keep the affair from publication, provided the palm of his hand was crossed with a five dollar bill. The gentleman promptly and wisely declined to submit to any such imposition. A good many constables believe, and we have heard of policemen who were advocates of the same, that there is nothing like plucking a fat bird when they catch one, but they sometimes chance across old birds, as in the present instance, that are not to be caught with chaff. Such a method of making a living is not only reprehensible but dishonorable. There is not a reporter in the city of Pittsburgh, or in Allegheny, who could be purchased to keep an item from publicity if it deserved the circulation which the press would give it, nor one who would willfully publish a paragraph knowing that it would injure an innocent party or parties and that it was based upon a misconception of facts. The influence which all the constables in Allegheny county could wield would not suffice for the sequestration of the particulars of a transaction which was worthy of serving of publicity. Several weeks ago the writer was placed in possession of the facts appertaining to a constable's sale of the property of a man residing in Temperanceville. His goods were appraised, the amount exempted by law was set aside, and the remainder sold to satisfy an ex-cution which the constable had. A few days after another constable made a levy and had the necessary amount of property exempted, but was very careful to sell enough to meet his claim. A third constable performed, a short time subsequent, the same operation that the second did, until finally the poor man had not a house only a few dishes, a stove, bedstead, and a small number of other articles, yet they had been appraised by the last constable at three hundred dollars. These are neither law for nor justice in such constables' sales, and the spirit of the nineteenth century will not sanction them.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Ira H. Burke et al. vs. schooner "Mary Emeline," in admiralty at Erie. The clerk was ordered to pay J. K. Erskines, owner of said vessel, the balance of the proceeds of sale amounting to $77.25.

J. B. Sneathem & Co. vs. the freight and cargo of the steamer "Tom Reese," in admiralty. Leave was granted Culp and Gamble to intervene.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt, of this city. Petition of W. H. Strickler, Collecter of Taxes for the Second ward, Pittsburgh, for an order on the assignee for the payment of taxes due and unpaid, presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination.

Chas. A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Memoranda of Register Harper filed. Meeting of creditors, with a view to composition held and defendant proposes to pay one per centum in sixty days after confirmation accepted by a majority of the creditors present.

Chauncy C. Gamble, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition of the assignee for an injunction; hearing set for the 16th prox., and in the meantime an order made restraining John T. Kelly et al. from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

James Robinson, of this city, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, yesterday.

ACTION TO RECOVER INSURANCE MONEY.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Miss Christina Ruth brought suit against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company to recover the amount of insurance on her husband's life, he having taken out a policy in the defendant company some time before his decease. It is set forth that the policy was issued on the 29th of December, 1869, for the sum of $1,500 in consideration of the annual premium of $63.90. Mr. Ruth died Feb. 2, 1875, and the plaintiff, in her petition, avers that the proofs were immediately thereafter prepared, under the direction of the agent of the company, and forwarded to their office in New York. The company replied, alleging discrepancies between the said proofs and the application for the insurance, on file in the office of the company. Further proofs were then sent on to which there has been no answer received. The complainant further says that she has been informed and believes that the company sent a special agent from New York to investigate the facts in connection with the death of her husband, and that she has reason to believe he was satisfied that the statements made were true, which led him to state, as she has been told, that the money would be forthcoming.

COURT BEVITIES.

George Lapper, a South Side shoe dealer was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant which had been granted by Judge Collier. The application for the warrant was made by Messrs. Shaffer, Dilworth and Gourley Bro., who thought Mr. Lapper was trying to dispose of his goods with a view to defraud his creditors. He will be held to await the action of Court.

Reports of Assignees in bankruptcy, appointed by the United States District Court, are coming in very slowly. There is a heavy penalty for such neglect, in case an interested party sees fit to bring the matter to an issue.

Frank M. Eastman was admitted as a citizen of the United States yesterday, on motion of Mr. George Wilson, the proper oath having been administered in the U. S. District Court.

THAT ENCAMPMENT.

The Bivouac of the Fourteenth Regiment—What the People of Monongahela Think About the Boys.

The Monongahela *Republican*, speaking of the encampment of the Fourteenth Regiment at that place, has this to say:

"The encampment of the Fourteenth Infantry, Col. S. W. Hill, which bivouaced at Dry Run Grove from the 18th to the 24th, has been most pleasant in every respect. The boys were supplied with comprehensive, having in mind the oft-told story of the 'bummer' and his proclivity for chickens and fences; but the result has been so entirely satisfactory that the visit of the Fourteenth, with its gallant officers and disciplined troops will be remembered with great pleasure, and referred to as an "episode" of more than usual gratification by our citizens. The arrival on Wednesday, the many parades, the midnight serenades, the shambattle, the impressive Sabbath afternoon services, the delightful music of the Cathedral band, the elegant ball at Armory Hall, the brilliant review of Saturday, the many enlivening scenes of camp and drill—all these were crowded so fast upon each other that the week seemed to be one of unalloyed pleasure and excitement, and we are glad to say, without anything to mar its perfect enjoyment. The soldiers were polite, the officers ever chivalrous in their deference to the hundreds of ladies who visited Camp Gallagher, and our streets witnessed no scene of rowdyism or even rudeness. The conduct of Colonel Hill's entire command was *sans reproach*. On the other hand, it is a matter of much gratulation that our own citizens reciprocated this spirit, and in many ways made it pleasant for the boys in blue. Wagons were freely furnished to haul the baggage, horses were tendered General Pearson and staff for the review, private houses were thrown open to entertain the wives and daughters of the officers, and we heard no complaints of any one trying to fleece the troops in any capacity. All went along smoothly—and if we may believe the expressions of both soldiers and citizens, there was mutual good feeling and an entire cordiality.

"Pittsburgh may well be proud of this organization, and we trust that when, in the future, they may be looking for a place to spend another camping season, Monongahela City and Dry Run Grove will not be forgotten."

Leg Fractured.

About noon yesterday Mr. Christian Compass, a butcher, who resides on Third street, started to drive down Wickline's lane to Spring Garden avenue, with a load of lumber, which slipped forward and frightened the horse, which ran off. Mr. Compass was thrown off the wagon, and it passed over him, fracturing one of his thighs. Is is believed he is injured internally.

Nearly twelve thousand pounds of Five Brothers celebrated Louisville Navy Tobacco was sold by Pittsburgh jobbers last week.

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By close inquiry we learn that the aggregate sales of Five Brothers Louisville Tobacco in this city for last week was 11,768 pounds.

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Duff's College.

Young men contemplating a practical education, should apply for circulars at the office of Duff's College, No. 49 Fifth avenue, or address P. Duff & Sons.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····An elevator for Municipal Hall is now proposed.

····The foundation of the first pier of the new Point bridge struck the bottom last evening.

····The Loyalhanna camp meeting, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland county, commenced on Wednesday.

····The funeral of Mr. George Hinchcliffe took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended.

····A horse and buggy was stolen from a pic-nic party on the Perrysville road on Wednesday evening.

····A horse and cart were driven into the Monongahela river, near the Point, yesterday afternoon and the horse was drowned.

····A man named Keinkauf, who resides in Reserve township, was kicked in the face by a horse, yesterday afternoon, and had his nose smashed.

····It is said that the Pleasant Hill Seminary buildings have been sold to parties who propose starting a first class college for colored student.]

····The will of Thomas D. Horner, late of Pittsburgh, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. Mr. Simpson Horner is named as executor of the document, which bears date August 11, 1875.

····Harry Brooks, who has undertaken the task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand half hours, at Wilkins Hall, on Fourth avenue, completed his 451st half mile at noon yesterday. It required nearly ten days.

····Three men were slightly injured while working at the pier for the new Point bridge, yesterday afternoon. One of them had his foot crushed, and two of them had their hands smashed by heavy stones falling upon them.

····A team of horses attached to a wagon ran down Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday, at a rapid rate, another team became frightened by the noise and struck out, but both spans of horses were stopped before doing much damage.

····The pumping main of the big Lowrie engine at the Allegheny water works was connected with the newly improved reservoir yesterday. The old engines have been supplying the city with water since the latter part of last week.

····On Wednesday night a saw mill, located at Lovedale, Elizabeth township, was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Mr. McDonald, and was insured for $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

····The business of the United States District Court has increased so much of late that additional casing is to be put in the Clerk's office for filing papers away for safe keeping. The office is also to be recarpeted and renovated.

····During the quarter ending August 1st the County Treasurer issued five wholesale liquor licenses at seventy-five dollars each, 173 retail licenses at from thirty-eight to forty-six dollars each, and thirty-six transfers at five dollars each, aggregating about $7,500.

····The information made before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, in the case of conspiracy to defraud, preferred by T. H. Bailey against Sheriff Shenkle, has been filed yesterday in Clerk McCleary's office. They will go to the Grand Jury upon its session on the first Monday in September.

····The "moonlight picnic" at Shaler's on the Perrysville flats, Wednesday night, proved to be a very riotous affair. There was fighting all along the line, which finally settled down to fisticuffs between two of the ringleaders—the others forming a ring around them. There were no arrests.

····The total insurance upon the life of the late Dr. Arnold Hertz was $50,000, and Wm. F. Robb, Esq., is preparing the papers necessary to procure $30,000 of it from the New York Mutual, Charter Oak, of New Haven, and Hartford Fire companies, in each of which the deceased held a policy for $10,000. The remaining $20,000 is placed in other companies.

····The Fort Wayne railroad track, between Allegheny city and Emsworth station, on the Ohio river, is to be ballasted with cinders, which prevents dust, and new cut stone waser culverts have been erected. It is expected that this system of improvement will be extended as far as Crestline, and between the Wilson son obliges its discontinuance until fair weather comes again.

····The Pittsburghers who intend going to Cleveland upon the occasion of the opening of Mr. John Ellsler's new opera house, on the night of Semptember 6th, should leave their names at Ramaley's store, on Fifth avenue, so that seats can be reserved for them. There will be no difficulty in disposing of every seat in the house, but Mr. Ellsler desires to accommodate all of his Pittsburgh friends who may visit him.

····A number of workmen engaged in digging a sewer drain on Diamond street, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley, fr. 7a blast yesterday for the purpose of disintegrating a quantity of rock. The explosion was so loud that it made a large number of persons believe that a serious accident had taken place, and they arrived on the ground on the heels of the first workman who, though nothing had happened.

····The good people of Canonsburg and Chartiers, for the past two days, have been participating in a grand centennial celebration in memory of the establishment of the Presbyterian churches in that region, and the work of the Log College, founded by Dr. John McMillan. The attendance at the speech-making and other services was very large, and the celebration passed off in a manner highly creditable to those concerned.

····Wallace Nesbit, a young man, while working in a harvest field near Livermore, a few days ago, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A storm suddenly coming up, the laborers, of whom there were a number, sought shelter under a tree close by. Nesbit who was some distance off, was coming toward them, having an iron fork on his shoulder. Before he reached them he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His clothes were torn into shreds, and part of his body rendered entirely nude.

····Bridget Nolan attempted to climb over the railing of the Suspension bridge on Wednesday afternoon and commit her body to the waters of the Allegheny, but officer Hugh Boyle diverted her from the performance, and obliged Bridget to peacefully pedestrianate to the other side. She said that it cost more to live than to die, but the personal evidences of her devotion to alcoholic stimulants would seem to indicate that liquor was the bane of her existence. Isn't it somewhat singular that whisky impels many persons to self destruction, but that a minority of them do so instead of using it until life is extinct they finally turn crusader and die from an excessive use of water.

····The Lecture Committee of the Y. M. L. A. have begun active preparations for the season of lectures. They have had correspondence with a number of the shining lights of the lyceum platform, and have secured a number of old favorites, but the list has not yet been prepared. Among those who will probably be here are Dr. Chapin, Moncure D. Conway, P. T. Barnum, Miss Phœbe Couzins, (the St. Louis lawyer), Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Th. Nast, Carl Schurz, Mrs. Livermore, J. Steele MacKaye, John G. Saxe and J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky. The committee, however, as yet are not prepared to make an official announcement of the list, as many who have partially promised to come have not been formally written to. Others this year seem to stick to high prices, notwithstanding the tight times, and hence prices for tickets can hardly be lowered.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. W. F. Aull has, after some delay been sworn in as captain of Company F, Duquesne Greys.

***Mr. N. J. Bigley has been elected chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic County Executive Committee.

**Dr. J. G. McCandless, B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dunlap and the Misses Dunlap, of this city, have arrived in Paris.

***Mr. James Breen, of the *Telegraph*, is ill, but his elastic mental and physical nature will doubtless soon have him out again.

***Dr. David Palmer, of the *Leader*, has returned to journalistic duties, with the bloom of the White Mountains on his cheeks.

***Captain J. A. Blackmore, Captain Snowden and Mr. J. B. Sneathen, with their wives, left yesterday morning for Niagara Falls and the lakes, traveling by the A. V. R. R.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

JOHN GALLAHER had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Barker, of the South Side, yesterday, on a charge of misdemeanor under the livery act. The defendant was committed for trial at Court. The prosecutor was Samuel Ward, jr.

MARY E. MINEY instituted a suit for seduction yesterday before Mayor McCarthy against Jno. Bell. The former is a colored domestic in Allegheny, and the latter a waiter in a Pittsburgh hotel. He was arrested and will have a hearing to-day.

A HEARING was had before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, yesterday, in which Catharine Riley, Maggie McDonald, Mary McNally and a number of other parties figured rather conspicuously. Maggie McDonald was committed to answer to a charge of aggravated assault and battery at the next term of Court.

WESLEY TOMAS, Reuben Johnson, Adam Wilbur, Isaac Brown, George Dean, et al. have given bail for a hearing on a charge of riot, preferred against them by Mary Poland et al., before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny. The prosecutrix and defendants are all colored, and the trouble grew out of rather rough treatment which the plaintiffs allege they received at the hands of the accused at a picnic at Monitor grove on the 19th inst., in which they were ejected from a carriage which had been hired for them by a friend. Charges of assault and battery have also been brought against the same defendants.

Must be Sold,

all our stock of fine Parlor Furniture to make room for new stock. A reduction of fully twenty-five per cent. from former prices will be made.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
169 Smithfield street.

Chamber Sets Below Cost.

To make room for our new stock we will close out our chamber sets below cost. Call early and secure bargains.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
169 Smithfield street.

MT. SEWICKLEY.

The Closing Exercises of the Camp Meeting—The Last Day's Services—"The Great Day of the Feast"—A Review of the Meeting—The Success Achieved.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

MT. SEWICKLEY, August 26, 1875.

Yesterday Rev. A. W. Butts, of Smithfield street church, preached a deeply interesting sermon from the text found in psalm 49 1 to 3 verse, "I waited patiently on the Lord, &c." The discourse was full of clear thought and very practical throughout.

In the evening Rev. W. Lynch preached an able, clear discourse from 119 psalm, 59 to 60 verses. "I thought upon my ways and turned my feet, &c." At the close of the service and after a forcible exhortation by Rev. J. McGuire, many came forward for prayer and quite a number were converted.

This is the last day, and with the thought comes a degree of sadness. The people have left these grounds in years gone by with feelings of deep solemnity, but never so great as now. Everybody seems to have a peculiar attachment, and dreads leaving, but the order of the managers is all-potent, and we must go, although while going, we cherish a love for this hallowed spot that will never be forgotten by any.

This year has been one of remarkable religious warmth. Not only have many souls been converted, but formal and backslidden professors have been revived. Many were led to believe in and seek after purity of heart, and undoubtedly the influence of the meeting will be felt for many years.

Not a jar has been felt nor a word of complaint heard to mar the happiness and pleasure of the cottagers. Many visitors have been here this year than ever before. Everybody was pleased, not only with the location of the grounds, but with the great harmony prevailing among the managers. So great is the appreciation for cottages that it has been decided to plan a new circle, commencing at the outer boarding tent and extending around the road and through the beautiful grove to the end of the row on the upper side of the present circle. The lots are not to be sold, but given on a perpetual lease, the "tenant" to build his own house and pay an annual rental. The new cottages must be built on the same plan as those now erected, the uniformity of which is a great feature of Mt. Sewickley.

Old Father Jackson conducted the public worship this morning at six o'clock, the audience being quite large.

The experience meeting at eight o'clock was conducted by Rev. J. W. Kessler, and it was a repetition of the powerful meeting we had yesterday morning, and very many spoke.

Another sermon of remarkable power was preached by Rev. A. W. Butts at the one o'clock service. The reverend gentleman recited a poem, which, with the sermon, produced a great effect. One soul was converted during the delivery. Quite its close shouts were heard and tears seen all over the congregation.

Children's church was conducted by Rev. A. L. Phillips, who, with Rev. Chandler, made addresses which greatly interested the little ones, the singing being conducted by Prof. Horner.

At 2 p. m. Rev. J. M. Swan preached an excellent sermon from Acts 2d chapter, 21st verse, "And it shall come to pass that the name of the Lord," &c. The audience was quite large and the sermon very appropriate.

The last sermon of the regular meeting was preached by Rev. A. B. Castle from the text found in 19 chap. John 18 verse. After preaching Rev. L. McGuire made one of the most effective exhortations it has been the fortune of your correspondent to hear, and after the singing of the "Railroad song" by Prof Horner, which produced a great effect, many responded to the invitation, and quite a number were converted. At the close of the exercises, John F. Dravo, Esq., made an address on the origin and progress of the camp meeting society. Several other addresses were made, one by Hon. D. N. White on the spiritual benefits of the camp meeting, one by Rev. E. B. Snyder to the unconverted, one to the church members by Rev. A. L. Petty, and one by Rev. J. Covert, in which there was a general hand-shaking, and the meeting closed at the stand for the year 1875. After closing singing was again commenced, and for [illegible] sit writing shouts of happiness are heard going up from many, who, it is expected, will extend the meeting until midnight, and the meeting will close the most glorious and beneficial ever held in this grove.

Allow your correspondent to return thanks to the courteous conductors of the E. & P. R. R. for services they rendered in for warding letters to you from Mt. Sewickley; also to Rev. A. L. Petty for favors received.

BERT.

[We have been indebted to our friend, Dr. I. B. Chantler, of Sewickley, for the graphic and interesting letters from Mt. Sewickley Camp-meeting which have appeared in our columns. The disciple of Esculapius seems to be equally at home with the pen or the pestle and mortar, and in both directions is a success. We extend him our thanks for the trouble of your readers, who through him have been kept posted of matters at Mt. Sewickley.—EDS.]

JUDGE KELLEY IN TOWN.

The Visitors at Detroit on the Home Stretch—Whistling to Keep Their Courage Up—Their Opinion of the Situation.

Yesterday afternoon a trio of travel-weary and dust-begrimed gentlemen of grave and reverend mien debarked from a car from the West, at the Union depot, and sought rest and refreshment within the friendly portals of the Depot Hotel. Preliminary to taking possession of the comfortable quarters assigned them, they ornamented the hotel register with a few chirographic flourishes, from which those who had not previously recognized them, learned that the party consisted of Judge W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, Judge T. J. Durand and Col. Ed. Daniels, of Virginia and late a member of the editorial fraternity. The wanderers were returning home from Detroit, where they had met a few friends, and had been engaged in wrestling with the problem of our national finances. Their herculean labors seemed not to have exhausted their strength, for although they were able to receive friends, and were as chatty and agreeable as it was meet for great financiers to be.

Coming fresh from the gathering at Detroit, of course their thoughts and conversation ran principally in financial channels. They seemed some what perturbed at what they termed a lack of veracity in the Associated Press reports of the meeting, as only saw six hundred people at the great outpouring, whereas, on their honor as gentlemen, they were sure there were no less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand present, and they [illegible] were interested in the proceedings. Judge Kelley especially, who naturally was leader and spokesman of the trio, was in good spirits and hopeful. He considered the Detroit meeting a success, considering all the circumstances. One of these circumstances of an untoward character, he stated, was that the manufacturers of the city were rather opposed to the meeting, and had given notice to their men that they did not desire them to be present under pain of dismissal from their places. The manufacturers, however, have yet to be heard from. The Judge thought that they were gaining ground every day—a cheering view of the situation which the others endorsed with enthusiasm. He spoke of several engagements which he had for speeches in the West—among other places Cincinnati being mentioned. The people, he thought, were coming around to the standpoint he, with others, occupied in reference to the national finances, but of course a complete revolution could not be expected in a day.

This was the burden of their conversation, and the serenity with which they seemed to take in the situation seemed not unlike the composure of the urchin who finds it necessary to allow his exuberance of spirits, as he passes through a cemetery, to find vent in a cheery whistle.

The party, while not engaged discussing finances, spent an hour or two rambling through the city. They left on the 7:40 train last evening for Philadelphia.

Look at the Array.

John Wilson & Son,	Jno. Fullerton & Son,
S. Ewart & Co.,	A. Kirkpatrick & Co.,
T. C. Jenkins,	Carter Bros. & Co.,
Knox & Orr,	Reymer Brothers,
Haworth & Dewhurst,	Means, Sweeny & Co.,
Arbuckles & Co.,	Watt, Lang & Co.,
Wm. Cooper & Co.,	C. Atwell & Co.,
Shipton & Wallace,	I. M. Sichel & Co.,
Johnson & Colvin,	Junkewy & Bro.,
T. J. Wallace,	Luebbe & Brother.
Curry & Metzgar,	

How is that for representation among jobbers? Twenty-one dealers out of probably twenty-five make a leader of Five Brothers excellent and superior Tobaccos. We refer the trade to the above list.

Special.

J. B. Heard & Co., No 52 Sixth street, offer to early buyers some rare bargains in New Fall Dry goods. Every department is now full of desirable goods bought early at low prices.

We call special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres and Black Silks, many of which, until September 10th, will be offered much under real value.

CASH HOUSE. FSMW.

Five Brothers'

Louisville Tobacco costs a few cents more than other leading brands, but what is that compared to such goods? Chewers cheerfully pay it.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 165 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Bremen line steamer Nurnberg at Baltimore; Allan line steamer Hibernian at Baltimore; Hamburg line steamer Klopstock at New York; State line steamer State of Nevada passed Flushing.

Nearly twelve thousand pounds of Five Brothers celebrated Louisville Navy Tobacco was sold by Pittsburgh jobbers last week.

Dining Room Furniture.

Extension Tables, Side Boards, and a general assortment of plain and fancy Dining Room Furniture, selling at cost, to make room for our fall stock.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
169 Smithfield street.

Throw that plug of bitter, gritty stuff away, and buy Five Brothers Navy instead.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

The change of programme introduced by Mr. Ryan at this theater last ... sented its ... tight previous company in new and entertaining specialties, all of which were received by the audience with evident satisfaction. Next week the new play of "Jim Bludsoe," with Milton Nobles in the title character, will be produced, and the management anticipate that it will meet with success, as it has proved a good card in all the cities in which it has been presented. It is sensational in its character, and said to be something after the style of "Across the Continent."

Trimble's Varieties Theatre.

Fred Aims still maintains first class attractions at his theater, and always endeavors to have his patrons feel, when they have left at the closed of the evening's entertainments, that what they have seen and heard has recompensed them for the money expended in gaining admittance. A good bill is offered every night.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1875—1 A. M.

The Ohio river will continue to fall. The Mississippi will fall rapidly, except at New Orleans and Vicksburg, where it will remain stationary or fal slightly.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1875.

River eleven feet six inches; falling. Clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1875.

No arrivals or departures. Warm and showery.

VICKSBURG, August 26, 1875.

Down—Ajax. Up—Vicksburg. Warm and clear. River stationary.

NASHVILLE, August 26, 1875.

River still falling, with 4 feet 7 inches on shoals. Clear and pleasant. The Eddyville is expected from Cairo to-night.

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1875.

Arrived—Dugan, Jeffersan City; Colossal and Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed and Northwestern and Colossal, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg. River fallen 2 inches. Partly cloudy; very warm.

CAIRO, August 26, 1875.

Arrived—Julia, Vicksburg, noon; Etna, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 8. Departed—Julia, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Etna, St. Louis, 4 P. M. River 19 feet 6 inches, falling. Clear; thermometer 86.

EVANSVILLE, August 26, 1875.

Clear and hot; mercury 65 to 88. River 10 feet, and falling slowly. Down—Etna, 7 P. M.; Ida, 1 A. M.; Morning Star, 3 P. M. Up—Arkansas, 10 30; Geo. Roberts, 12; Dick Johnson, 12:30 P. M.; Dick Fulton, noon; Fayette, 3. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, August 26, 1875.

River falling rapidly, having fallen about 10 feet since the commencement of the rain and showery. Arrived—Shinkle, Cincinnati; White, Vicksburg. Departed—Rose Miller, Little Rock; Capitol City, Vicksburg; Chester, St. Louis; Cherokee, Cincinnati—the latter last night.

LOUISVILLE, August 26, 1875.

Warm and clear. The river is falling; 6 feet 11 inches of mud and water in canal and 4 feet 11 inches on the falls. Arrived—Sunny Side, Pittsburgh; Cons Millar, Memphis. Departed—Tatum, St. Louis; Millar, Cincinnati.

Western University opens Sept. 6th. Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 15t.

Don't be gulled into buying inferior tobacco passed off for Five Brothers Navy.

Hint to the Lean.

The cause of leanness, when there is no positive disease which produces it, is an imperfect assimilation of the food. The weight of the body undoubtedly bears a marked relation to, and increases proportionately to its height, when it is properly nourished with flesh-making blood. Hence, when we see a person with "slab" sides and hollow cheeks, we have a right to infer that his blood is thin and watery and his constitution delicate. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is peculiarly serviceable to this, delicate people, since it strengthens the digestive and assimilative organs, and is consequently a powerful auxiliary in the blood manufacturing processes, which in a state of health ought to be, and are thoroughly performed. An increase of muscle, as a matter of fact, is a result of using this sovereign and dyspeptic, appetising and generally corrective cordial.

REPAIRING OF
FINE WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY
A SPECIALTY.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street.

MARRIED.

HOUSTON—MCCUTCHEON—On Wednesday, August 25th, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wylie avenue, by the Rev. Samuel Young, JAMES W. HOUSTON and SADIE M. MCCUTCHEON, both of Pittsburgh.

AD. M. RAY,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 179 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, &c., at lowest prices. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coff